Mondale reports to Carter

WASHINGTON, May 24 (R). - Vice President Walter Mondale today reported to President Carter on his trip to Europe during which be had talks on Southern Afri-can issues with South African Prime Minister John Vorster. The White House gave no details of the meeting between Mr. Carter and the vice president, who returned last night from his second tour abroad since the Carter administration took office on Jan. 20, On the latest visit, he visited Spain, Portugal, Yugoslavia and Britain and met Mr. Vorster in Vienna. After talking to Mr. Carter, Mr. Mondale sat in on the president's discussions with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Ion Abdul Aziz on the Middle East.

Volume 2, Number 458

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AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1977 - JAMADI AL AKHERA 7, 1397

Waldheim recommends extension of U.N. Golan force

UNITED NATIONS, May 24 (R). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today recommended a furter six-month extension of the mandate of the U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) apparating the Syrian and Israeli armies on the Golan Heights. In a report to the Security Council, which is due to meet before the current mandate expires at the end of this month, he said : Taking into account all the factors involved, I consider the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential."

Price : 50 fils

King Hussein: Likud victory will not alter our rights or conditions for a just peace

AMMAN (J.T.) — In a televised broadcast to the nation, His Majesty King Hussein said Tuesday that the victory of the rightwing Likud bloc in the Israeli ganeral elections will neither alter Jnrdan's position on Middle East peace nor diminish Arab or Palestinian rights.

Speaking on Jordan Television on the occasion of Independence and Army Day, King Hussein said that the victory of forces in Israel whose me-thodology is violence and terrorism and whose ideology is extremism and expansionism could affect peace efforts. Yet "our rights are inalien-able and the basies for a just

peace cannot change," regardless of who rules Israel, the King added.

He spelled out the require-

ments for a just peace as total Israel withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and allowing the Palestinians an opportunity to practice the right of self-determination and set up their own national en-

ne its ties with the rest of the Arab World, be said. King Hussein said what is now required is a positive, col-lective Arab position to present

to the world at large. He spoke of President Carter whom he met during his recent visit to the United States in glowing terms. He prai-sed President Carter's courageous and active leadership.

The King said be had retur-ned from the visit, which came

He says in Washington

Prince Fahd hopeful

for future after

Carter's M.E. remarks

at a crucial time, with a sense of satisfaction as a result of the deep and detailed discussions be had with the Ameri-

tity on their own soil. Within a free Arab context, this entity could then determiregion.

can president and members of the new administration. He said President Carter was well aware of the dimensions of the Mideast problem and had shown a strong determination to contribute towards brin-

ging about a just peace in the Tha key notes of the King's speech were moderation and reason. He said Jordan was a

bastion of reason, moderation and realism in the region. It is a country that is open to the wurld and that believes in dialogue and interaction with trends in the rest of the world. Because of this, be said, Jor-

dan has come in for its undue share of criticism and accusations.

Speaking on the meaning of independence, the King said that Jordan was a positive and active force in the Arab bome-land. It has fought for and sa-crificed for the national cause and to discharge its bistoric obligations obligations,

Without this role, without this mission and without the rule of reason, independence would have no meaning, he blee

Jordan is dedicated to economic and social development, King Hussein added, to build-ing a strong, free and cobesive society which it would like to see not just in Jordan but in the entire Arab World.

He praised Jordan's armed forces, which be said bore a special mission as the balwark of Arabism and independence against all forms of foreign domination.

The Jordanian army is the

King Hussein receives Podgorny relieved of jubilee gift from army Soviet party post

AMMAN (JNA). - The Jordanian Armed Forces Tuesday gave His Majesty King Hussein a studded pendant for his sil-ver jubiles. It bears the em-blem of the Jordanian Army and represents its formations. Expressing his thanks and pleasure in accepting the present the King emphasised his pride in tha Armed Forces --

"the shield of the country and the embodiment of the bopes and aspirations of the whole Arab homeland." Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen Zeid Ibn Shaker praised King Hussein for his continued sup-

port of the army, and reiterat ed the allegiance of the Armed Forces to their supreme com mander.

Communist Party's policy-ma-king Central Committee had relieved the 74-year-old presi-dent of his duties in the Po-Israeli shells hammer President Podgorny, one of the Kremlin's ruling trio since 1965, had appeared to be fir-mly established as head of sta-te He returned last month south Lebanon villages

SIDON, Lebanon, May 24 (R). - Israeli gunners showered shells on three Leoanese settlements near the sensitiva border with Israel overnight for the first time since the right wing Likud bloc won Israels general elections, local residents reported.

ibey said the villages ni kasnaya Ai Foukhar and Kiar Koummane as well as the outskirts of the busting market town or Nabatryeb had come under deavy shelltire from lsraeli positions across the border.

In Rashaya Al Foukhar, about 6 kms. trom the trontier, at least tour people were wounded, residents said, adding that the shelling had wrought considerable material damage in Kfar Roummane and Nabativeb.

Residents said that tension along the barbed wire fence which forms the border with Israel was running high after Israeli spotter planes overflew the area a few bours after the sbelling subsided at dawn.

The residents' version conflicted with reports from Isra-

Lebanese right and the Syrians over the future shape of Lebanon and the implementation of the 1969 Cairo agreement which regulated the presence of armed Palestinian guerrillas in

the country. Stringent security was in force around the village today, with Syrian troops searching vehicles for weapons at six roadblocks within 5 kms. on the

road to the village. Syrian officers and inhabi-tants of nearby villages dec-lined to talk about the fighting. There was no comment on peror bis health, rather than polisistent rumours in Beirut that a large number of villagers had (At the United Nations in New York, Soviet representatl: been killed in the fighting af-

ter an attack on Syrian forces trying to enter the village. .

from the Polithuro). Mr. Podgorny is older than his Kremlin colleagues, party leader Leonld Brezhnev, 70, Sultan **Oabus** leaves

here AMMAN (JNA). -- Sultan Qabus Ibn Said of Oman Tues-

ca, representing the Kremlin in negotiations with visiting day left here after a six-day private visit. He was seen off at the airport by His Majesty King

heads of state, including Cuban leader Fidel Castro. The plenary session of the Central Committee, which usu-

MOSCOW, May 24 (R). - Ni-kolai Podgorny, President of the Soviet Union, was dropped

from the Kremlin's ruling Po-

lithuro tuday in a move seen by diplomatic analysts as spel-

ling the end of his political

The official Tass news agen-cy said a full meeting of the

litburo -- the party's inner ca-

binet. It gave no reason for the

te. He returned last month from a Southern African tour

widely hailed in the Soviet

Today's announcement did not immediately affect Mr. Podgorny's position as presi-dent. But diplomatic analysts

said it was a near certainty

that he would be relieved of

his post at a June meeting of the Supreme Soviet, the na-

tion's rubber stamp parliam

Western observers said the

president's demotion could ha-

ve been prompted by his age

ve Oleg Troyanovsky suggested that Mr. Podgorny's age could

be the reason for dropping him

tical considerations,

career.

press

nther important job. Tass said be had been re-lieved of bis duties in view ponsible for the Kremlin's relations with other ruling communist parties, was recently appointed Soviet delegate to of his transfer tn work in the

the Comecon economic bloc. At the time analysts said it was almost inevitable that the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon)." He is the replaced by his deputy, 68-year-old former ci-49-year-old Kremlin official -formerly the youngest member vil engineer Konstantin Rusakny, a fnrmer ambassador tn Mongolia. of committee's secretariat --would have to relinquish his

Begin's illness causes speculation about a successor to head Likud

TEL AVIV, May 24 (R). — The leadership of Israel's next gnvernment was still in dnubt today despite assurances from rightwing leaders that the ail-ing Mr. Menachem Begin would become prime minister.

Mr. Begin, 64, who suffered a severe heart attack two months ago, was rushed to hospital early yesterday after compla-ining of chest pains, strain and exhaustion after last week's general election in which his Likud movemant won 43 seats in the country's 120-member Knesset.

His personal doctors said he would remain in hospital at least a week and could return to politics after further rest. But they warned he would have to limit his workload for some

Likud leaders said Mr. Begin would definitely head Israel's next government, but informed and Premier Alexei Kosygin, political sources said the par-ty's leadership was already se-The president has been aceking alternative solutions shotive since his return from Afriuld Mr. Begin's illness prevent him from assuming a full prime ministerial role.

leadership would go to 53-yearold former air force chief Ezer Weizman, whn holds the num-

> But there were strong indications that the flamboyant Mr. Welzman, who organised the successful election campaign, would not be a suitable candidate in the eyes of the other Likud factions, which are bea-ded by conservative, somewhat sombre politicians. In Mr. Begin's absence. Likud is hended by Mr. Simha Erlich who leads the liberal faction within Likud.

> The Likud leaders today op-ened coalition negotiations with the newly formed Democratic Movement for Change (DMC), which won 1S seats in the elections, according to the still-unofficial results.

The DMC head, arcbaeology professor Yigael Yadin, told reporters that the first item on the agenda was foreign and defence policy and that a new meeting between the two groups would take place on Thur-

Likud and the DMC have diametrically opposed positions on the future of the occupied West Bank of Jordan, but Mr. Begin is known to want to include the reformist DMC in his government rather than turn solely to ultra-religious movements for his parliamentary majority.

ber two position in Mr. Begin's Herut faction of the Likud.

round of two days of talks with the president, Prince, Fahd called for the creation of a Pal-

the White House for the first

WASHINGTON, May 24 (R).

today with Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz on the Middle East amid

uncertainty about peace pros-pects after the election victory

of Israel's rightwing Likud

immediately on arrival at

- President Carter conferred

estinian homeland. Neither he nor Mr. Carter, speaking at an arrival ceremony on the White House lawn, referred to Likud leader Menachem Begin's stated refusal to withdraw from occupied territory or agree to a Palestinian homeland on the West Bank. Prince Fahd said he was bopeful about the future because of Mr. Carter's recent statements that the creation of a Palestinian homeland was a central issue in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

This optimism stems from · vi 🐨 your own view that the issua of Palestine is the core of the problem and it is necessary to .(711--** . I. create a homeland for the Palestinian people," he told Mr. $\tau_{1}\leq$ Carter. "We must seize the opportunity to seize a settlement lest it get lost." . N. 7

Prince Fahd endorsed the ju-dgement of President Carter, : 15 who in recent weeks bas met the leaders of other Middle . 1 V East countries, that 1977 was 1.1 a propituous time to move to- exc^{-12} wards a Middle East settlement. Prince Fahd indirectly menthe * tioned hopes the United States would use its huge military and political commitment to Israel to get that country's new leaders to make concessions despite what the Arabs view as their hard and uncompromising

policies. "This attitude on your part," he told Mr. Carter, "coupled with the tremendous moral and material capabilities at your di sposal, make us hope that this problem, which has brought many wars and much suffering, is now on its way towards a settlament.

We share with you the belief that unless there is a comprehensive and just settlement of this problem it will remain a source of great danger not only for the area but for the whole world." President Carter said the Un-

ited States and Saudi Arabia NIGH bad extremely close relations and mentioned the Arab country's dominant position in oil production and oll exports to the United States.

NENTH But, despite U.S. concern about the potential consequences of Mr. Begin's policies. Mr. Carter ignored reports from Egypt saying the "oil weapon" would be used by the Arabs if Israel's new leaders refuse to withdraw from occupied Arab AND IN territory.

The president recently said Israel should return to its 1967 borders, with perbans minor changes, and also called for creation of a homeland for the Pals13¢l^{c^r} estinlans.

And, Jaat Sunday, Mr. Carter said failure to move towards a

. . . .

olutions call on israel to withdraw from occupied territories -- actions which Mr. Begin insists Israel will not

utions 242 and 338.

Middle East settlement could

bring disaster to the world.

eted as a warning to Mr. Begin, be said U.S. policy would not be-affected-by-political-leader-

ship changes and the United States expected Israel and its

neighbours to continue to be

bound by Uoited Nations resol-

In what was widely interpr-

do -- in return for peace and security.

President Nimeiri asks for U.S. military aid

KHARTOUM, May 24 (R). — President Jaafar Nimeiri-of the Sudan, who last week expelled 70 Soviet military advisers to the Sudanese army, today asand equal in area to all of the ked for American military aid. United States east of the Mis-"All our military equipment here is out of date," be told reporters. One-balf was Russian, he added.

President Nimeiri made the aid request during talks be and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Mansour Khaled, held with the visiting American ambassador to the U.N., Mr. Andrew Young.

Asked if he wanted Ameri-can military advisers to replace the Russians, who, he said, should have gone two years ago because they were doing noth-ing and were not needed, Pre-sident Nimeiri replied that what he wanted was American military equipment, which he knew It would nnly happen if So-viet weapons pouring into nei-ghbouring states reached satu-

was very modern. Mr. Young interposed that be had been impressed by President Nimeiri's statement to him that 80 per cent of the Sudanese army's time was spent in national development projects.

Mr. Young said the C-130 Khartoum in the wake of the expulsion of the Soviet military advanced transport aircraft the advisers. U.S. was supplying to Sudan

offspring of the Arab Revolution, he said, and is responsi-bla for keeping half of Palesel which said the sound of heavy fighting between Lebanese tine in Arab hands and saving rightists and forces of the coit from being incorporated in untry's leftist-Palestinian alliathe Israeli state in 1948 nce had been throughout the

were essentially to continue

development work in this vast

African land, which is one-third

the size of the United States

President Nimelri referred to

the size of the country when he

asserted that no invader could

Ethiopia, Libya and others might try, but they could not succeed "because our country

is so big that after three days

they would not know what to

The Sudanese leader, due to

be inaugurated tonight for a

four-year term following a ple-

biscite in which he received 99

per cent of the votes, doubted

that war would break nut in

President Nimeiri bas asked

the Russians to reduce the size of their embassy staff in

conquer it unless it was a su-

sissippi River.

perpower.

the region.

ration point.

do

night. There was no confirmation here of fighting on the major southern front, running between the rightist-held town of Marjeyoun and the leftist stro-ngholds of Khyam and Ibl Al Saql north of the Israell fron-

Fighting has continued in so-uthern Lebanon after the civil war ended in other parts of Lebanon with the entry of a 30,000-strong Arab League pe-ace force, mada up mainly of Syrian regulars, in major combat zones.

The force has not so far deployed south of the Litani River, understood to form the "red line" beyond which Israel has said it would not tolerate any non-Lebanese Arab forces. The rightists in the south

have forged close links with Israel, and rightwing ground action is frequently supported by Israeli artillery fire.

Meanwhile, tensinn continued around the nnrthern Lebanese village of Billa, where fierca fighting between rightwing militiamen and Syrian troops of the peace farce was said th have left 27 Syrians desd.

The Syrians have thrown a ring nf steel around Billa. ab-nut 20 kms. southeast nf the northern port of Tripoli, and reporters trying to reach the mountain village were told it had been declared a prohibited military zone.

Observers in Beirut said the Billa clashes had underlined frictinn between part of the

Mental patient wreaks havoc in S. Moluccan hostage drama

Also a train was taken over

luccan guerrillas about 20 kms

north of here at the same time

as the school raid. It has about

A food delivery was arran-

ged over a field telephone ins-

talled in the train last night.

Two guerrillas, a man and a

woman, came out of the train

to pick the food. They said no-

But a scribbled note handed

last night to the technician wbo

S0 hostages aboard.

thing to the policemen.

BOVENSMILDE, Holland, May the 105 children and six teach- installed the phone made the 24 (R). - South Moluccan gunmen bolding hostages in a priin the shooting. But heavily mary school here fired a volley armed police took no chances of warning shots this afternoon and pushed back by another 100 metres the security cordon when a woman mental patient rushed through a police corringing the school. don towards the building. by another group of South Mo-

A justice ministry spokesman said the guerrillas telephoned to ask authorities to remove the woman, who was lying in a bicycle shed by the achool.

Following the gunmen's instructions, two policemen clad only in their underwear went up to the shed and led ber away. The woman, a patient from a mental bome near by. was unhurt.

As far as is known none of

ers held in the school was hurt a gunmen'a demands to the Dutch government -- freedom for 21 South Moluccans jailed for earlier guerrilla attacks and a Boeing 747 to fly them and the two new groups of gunmen to an undisclosed destination abroad. The fact that the note came from the train suggested to police that the guerrillas' leader was aboard.

Prime Minister Joop Den Uyl met his defence and justice ministers in The Hague thia morning to discuss the demands. But there was no indication what the government's answer would be to the South Moluccan extremists who want independence from Indonesia for their island homeland.

Hussein, His Highness Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Hasbemite Court Abdul Hamid Sharaf and top civilian and military officials.

ally meets about twice a year, also relieved Mr. Konstantin Katushev of his post as secretary of the policy-making body. Mr. Katusbev, who was res-

wal from the active political scene by Mr. Begin was still uncertain, particularly as he heads his movement with such a strong hand that he has no heir-apparent. Theoretically, the mantle of

The scenario for a withdra-

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June 15, 1977.

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JORDAN TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1977

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political da published by the Jordan Press Foundation Bound of Directors Jense's Hanned Jense's Hanned Moltanual finant, Malmanuel All Reyell opportable Latter

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The task ahead

The process of nation-building that has taken place over the past 25 years will come in for some self-congratulation today that is altogether justified in many respects. The development of Jordan into what it has become today is something that all Arabs can be proud of, because it is an example of what can be done when there is the right blend of decisive leadership and productive activity by the citizenry. Jordan is not a rich land in terms of natural resources. Its progress has come by the hard work of its citizens, a sense of long-term planning on the part of the government, and the financial support of many friends. If one has worked hard against large odds during the past quarter of a century, then it is appropriate today to take a day off to cheer our own accomplishments.

But if the past 25 years have been a challenge that has been met, the next 25 years are an equally great challenge. Jordan as a nation is moving out of the stage where a few talented men can run the country's major industries and institutions. We are moving into a phase of national growth that requires the establishment of more sophisticated systems to deal with the challenges and obstacles that are all a part of the process of sustained development. This means that Jordan now needs to take another look at its institutional framework to see whether the ways of the past are still appropriate for the ways of the future. We should closely examine the size and functions of the large government bureaucracy, to reassess whether it is healthy or even affordable for the state to remain an employer of so many people who do not all do a great deal of work.

In other words, the key asset that will be required for the coming decades is an ability to sustain the developmental process in a rational and productive manner, with as little waste as possible, and much less of the misallocation of human resources that is so prevalent today. Jordan is moving into the international arena of nations on a more substantial scale, and it is time now to get our job of nation-building done in a manner that will stand up to international scrutiny. Over the next 25 years, this would be the best gift that we could give to the people who have accomplished the achievements of the past 25.

Carter: Industrial nations can no longer be basis of global stability

The following are excerpts from President Carter's speech at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana on May 22.

has become more extensive....

the world today is in the midst

of the most profound and ra-pid transformation in its en-

tire history. In less than a ge-

neration the daily lives and

the aspirations of most human

beings bave been transformed.

Colonialism has nearly gone;

a new sense of national ideo-

tity exists in almost one hund-

red new countries; knowledge

has become more widespread;

aspirations are higher. As more

people bave been freed from

traditional constraints, more

have become determined to

The world is still divided by

ideological disputes, dominated

by regional conflicts, and thre-

atened by the danger that we

will not resolve the differences

of race and wealth without

violence or witbout drawing

into combat the major military

powers. We can no longer se-

war and peace from the new

global questions of justice, eq-

uity, and buman rights.

achieve social justice.

lt is a familiar truth that

I believe we can have a forbeen at the centre. eign policy that is democratic, that is based on our fundam-Our policy during this period was guided by two principles: A belief that Soviet expansion ental values, and that uses pomust be contained, and the cower and influence for humane purposes. We can also have a rresponding belief in the impoforeign policy that the Amerirtance of an almost exclusive can people both support - - and alliance among non-communist understand... nations on both sides of the Atlantic. We are confident of the good That system could not last forever unchanged. Historical

sense of our own people, and so we let them share the procetrends have weakened its fouss of making foreign policy ndation. The unifying threat of decisions. We can thus speak with the voices of 215 million, conflict with the Soviet Union not just of a handful. has become less intensive -even though the competition

Democracy's great recent su-ccesses -- in India, Portugal, Greece, Spain - - sbow that our confidence is not misplaced. Being confident of our own

future, we are now free of that inordinate fear of communism which once led us to embrace any dictator who joined us in our fear.

For too many years we have been willing to adopt the fla-wed principles and tactics of our adversaries, sometimes abandoning our values for theirs. We fought fire with fire, never thinking that fire is bet-ter fought with water.

This approach failed -- with Vietnam the best example of its intellectual and moral poverty.

But through failure we bave found our way back to our own principles and values, and we have regained our lost confidence.

By the measure of history. our nation's two bundred years are brief: and our rise to world eminence is briefer still. It dates from 1945, when Europe and the old ioternational order both lay in ruins. Before then. America was largely on the periphery of world affairs, Since then, we have inescapably

erican foreign policy - a policy based on constant decency in its values, and on optimism in its historical vision.

We can no longer have a po-licy solely for the industrial nations as the foundation of global stability, but we must respond to the new reality of a politically awakening world. We can no longer expect that the other 150 nations will

follow the dictates of the powerful, but we must continue -confidently .. our efforts to inspire, and to persuade, and to lead. Our policy must reflect our belief that the world can bope

for more than simple survival and our belief that dignity and freedom are man's fundamental spiritual requirements.

We cannot make this kind of policy by manipulation. Our policy must be open and candid; it must be one of constructive global involvement, resting on these five cardinal pr-

emises: First, our policy should ref-lect our people's basic commitmeot to promote the cause of human rights....

This does oot mean that we can conduct our foreign policy by rigid moral maxims. We live in a world that is imper-

parate the traditional issues of. of moral suasion. I have no illusion that changes will come easily or sooo. But I also believe that it is a mistake to undervalue the power of words and of the ideas that words embody.... In the life of the human spi-

more so than many of us may realise who live in countries where freedom of expression is taken for granted. ...

Nonetheless, we can already see dramatic worldwide advances in the protection of the in-dividual from the arbitrary power of the state. For us to ignore this trend would be to lose influence and moral authority in the world. To lead it will be to regain the moral stature we once had

Second, we have moved delibarately to reinforce the bonds among our democracies. In our recent meetings in London we agreed to widen our economic cooperation; to promote free trade: to strengthen the world's monetary system; to seek ways of avoiding nuclear proliferation; we prepared constructive proposals for the forthcoming meetings on north-south problems of poverty, development, and global well-being; and we agreed on joint efforts to reinforce and moderoise our common defence....

Third we have moved to ensaee the Soviet Union in a inint effort to halt the strategic arms race. That race is not only dangerous, it is morally denlorable. We must put an end to it.

Our goal is to be fair to both rael and her neighbours to continue to bound by U.N. Resides. to produce reciprocal stability, partity, and security. We desire a freeze on further modernisation and continuing substantial reductions of strategic weapons. We want a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing. a prohibition against chemical warfare, no attack capahility against space satellites and arms limitations in the

Indian Ocean.... Middle Fast, but perhaps for the international political and l believe in detente with the economic order as well. Soviet Union. To me it means nrogress towards peace. But that nrogress must be both even at the risk of some friccomprehensive and reciprocal. tion with nur friends, to re-We cannot have accommodaduce the danger of nuclear ce.... tion in one part of the world

proliferation and the worldnt, words are action -- much and the aggravation of conwide spread of conventional flicts in another.... ams. . . Fourth, we are taking delibe-We have also completed a comprehensive review of our

rate steps to improve the chances of lasting peace in the Middle East.

Palestinian homeland.

East. Therefore, we expect Is-

solutions 242 and 338. which

they have previously accepted.

This may be the most oro-

nitious time for a genuine set-

tlement since the beginning of

the Arab-Israeli conflict. To let

this opportunity nass could me-

an disaster, not only for the

Fifth. we are attempting,

Competition in arms sales is inimical to peace and destruc-Through wide-ranging con-sultations with the leaders of tive of the economic development of the poorer countries. We will, as a matter of nation. the countries involved we have found some areas of agreement and some movement towards consensus. The negotiations al policy, seek to reduce the annual dollar volume of arms sales, to restrict the transfer must continue.

of advanced weaponry, and to reduce the extent of our co-Through my public com-ments, I have also tried to sugproduction arrangements with gest a more flexible framework foreign states. Just as important, we are trying to get other nations to join us in this for the discussion of the three key issues which have so far been intractable: The nature of effort.... a comprehensive peace, the re-It is important that we make lationship between security and progress towards normalising borders, and the issue of the relations with the People's Re-

public of China. We see the American-Chinese relationship The historic friendship bet-ween the United States and as a central element of our global policy, and China as a Israel is not dependent on dokey force for global peace. We mestic politics in either nation; wish to cooperate closely with it is derived from our common the creative Chinese people on respect for human freedom and the oroblems that confront allfrom our common search for mankind. We hope to find a permanent peace. We will conformula which can bridge some tinue to promote a settlement of the difficulties that still which all of us need. Our own separate us. policy will not be affected by Finally, let me say that we changes in leadershin io any of the countries in the Middle

and and the second s

own policy on arms transfers.

are committed to a peaceful resolutioo of the crisis in Southern Africa. The time has come for the principle of ma-jority rule to be the basis for political order, recognising that in a democratic system the rights of the minority must also be protected. To be peaceful, change must come promp tly. The United States is determined to work together with our European alles and the concerned African states to shape a congenial international framework for the rapid and nrogressive transformation of Southern African society and to heln protect it from unwarranted outside interferen

aid F.M. explains why his country Sudanese

Sudan, which says it is threatened by its neighbours, Libya and Ethiopia, has appealed to the West, including the U.S. and Britain, for military and economic aid. Dr. Mansour Khaled, Sudan's Foreign Minister and architect of his country's pro-Western policies, talked to Gemini News Service during his visit to London.

By Karl Lavrencic agreed to supply equipment LONDON (Gemini) — Dr.^{*}Ma-nsour Khaled, Sudanese Fore-ign Minister, has told Washington and London that bis country urgently needs more

government.

and arms, including six C-130 transport aircraft capable of military and civilian use. The Sudanese had also asked for F-5 fighters, but a decision and better military equipment and arms to resist a "Russianhad beeo postponed. "We may be buying such type of airinspired" threat from Libya and Ethiopia. Dr. Khaled clacraft from France or Britain.

facilities of Radio Omdurman for broadcasts beamed to Ethiopia. This was done because the authorities in Addis Ababa were providing similar facili-tles to anti-Sudanese elements, The Sudan was also helping to reconcile the various factions of the Eritrean resistance "considerable successes" and had been achieved. Dr. Khaled thought the problem was not one of different ideologies but of personalities. Dr. Khaled denied that the

Sudan had in any way changed its position in regard to Erit-rea because of the threats now posed by Ethiopia. "Fundamentally", be said, "our stand remains as it has always been. in Africa We believe the Eritrean problem should be solved in a pea-

the Middle East and Africa. He had formed a high opinion of the controversial Mr. Andrew Young.

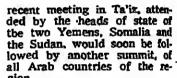
He also thought that the average American was oow much more sympathetic to the Arabs than in the recent past. Much credit was due to "President Sadat's more persuaslve methods and his recent visit to the U.S."

The Sudanese foreign minis-ter said: "The West should realise the danger Africa is facing on account of Soviet strategy of aggression and subversion. It ought to look at the detente with the East in a broader perspective, taking account of what is now going on

Sudan. About the same oumber

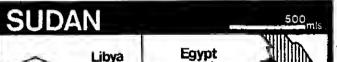
were being trained in Libya. "The procedure is", Dr. Khaled explained, "to recruit peo-ple in Ethiopia, give them ini-tial training there and then send them for more advanced. schooling to Libya, After that the men are sent back to Ethiopia, in Soviet aircraft for as-signments in the Sudan." The Sudan, Dr. Khaled ex-

plained, was now bringing together the countries of the Red Sea region so that this can be made "a zone of peace". The



gion. This would later be followed by a wider meeting of all Red Sea littoral states, to which Ethlopia would also be invited. The purpose of this strategy was twofold: To strengthen the security of the region and develop natural resources of the Red Sea.

military needs



fect and will always be imperfect -- a world that is complex and will always be complex. 1 understand fully the limits

It is a new world -- but America should not fear it. It is a new world -- and we should help to sbape it. It is a new world that calls for a new Am-

Our policy must shape an international system that will last longer than secret deals.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Three Jordanian dailies took up different subjects in their commeotaries Tuesday.

Al Ra'l discussed the visit of Saudi Arabia's Crown Prin-ce to the Uoited States, while Al Dustour commented Prince Hassan's visit to the nortbern Badia. Al Akhbar commented on Mr. Begin's ill-

ness. AL RA'I commented on Prince Fahd's statement prior to starting his visit to the U.S. that while Americans need our oil we need their political weight. No one denies the existence of American and European interests in the Arab World. The vital question the paper asks is the identity of those parties guaranteeing and pro-tecting these interests.

Israel has been able to convince, or rather delude, the West into thinking that Israel was that protector. This delu-sion has been sustained by the fact that the U.S. interests have not been seriously affected in spite of continued American military and financial support for Israel, the paper says.

Prince Fahd's atatemeots make it clear that the Arabs realise the magnitude of America's interests in the region and they ahould stress this fact to the American's to unveil the fallacy nurtured by Israel that she is the protector of their interests in the region, the paper concluded.

AL DUSTOUR, said that a concrete development plan is being executed in the Jordanian countryside and Badia ; this is not a case of ringing declarations and no action. The

two areas are witoessing a process of fundamental economic and social change, the paper adds, which should contribute to the comprehensive development process in the country. The tesponsibility for the 00 development of the Badia does not lie solely with the public

sector, the paper says. It sho-uld be shouldered by all sectors The time has come for those educated Jordanians who come from the countryside and the

Badia to play a leading role in

the development of their res-

pective regions. AL AKHBAR says that Begin is not suffering from a physical illness alone, but also from being unable to transcend the mentality of the 1940's. He cannot understand that the world of today cannot accept the policies of the past, the paper adds.

It has also been demonstrated that the majority of Israelis are suffering from chauvinism, chronic vanity and an expecta-tioo of unlimited U.S. support, the paper continues.

Such diseases are more dangerous to humanity than the illness of Begin, which can be treated, but can the Israelis be cured of their chronic IIIness, the paper wonders?

Off with its lid

WHITE SPACE

For Sale

Mahmoud Bailey apologises for the non-appearance of his weekly column. He will be bounding back into action next week -- inshallah.

The matter is still under consiims Russia and Cuba are purderation."

He said the Americans had

suing a broad strategy of con-Dr. Khaled denied Ethiopia quest and subversion which statements that the Sudan was arming Eritrean refugees or dorepresents a serious menace to ing anything in a military sen-se against Ethiopia. He said there were now about one-quall moderate regimes in Africa, including the Sudan. In Wasbington, Dr. Khaled talked to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Ambassador to arter of a million Ethiopian refugees in the Sudan, most of tbe U.N. Andrew Young and President Carter's National Se-curity Adviser Zbigniew Brze-

them Eritreans. This, he said, represented an intolerable burden for his cozinski. In London, he met Fountry and he appealed for inreign and Commonwealth Secternational assistance to belp retary Dr. David Owen, and solve the problem. He said about 80 per cent of Eritrea was now occupied by the rebels. other members of the British

As well as military belp, Dr. Khaled discussed ecocomic aid Dr. Khaled said the Sudan was "sympathising" with the Eritrean secessionist movemebecause the Sudan is now "compelled to divert some of the nts as well as the Ethiopian Democratic Uoico, which opbadly needed resources from economic development to the poses the Addis Ababa regime. Sudan was helping these mo-vements "diplomatically" and nation's defence and security which must take overriding pralso allowed them to use the

ceful way. "The manner in which we solved our problem in southern Sudan could be a guide to the way the Eritrean question must be approached. But this only in the sense that such problems must be solved peacefully and in accord with the wishes of the people concerned.

"There is a big difference between the two issues. The southero Sudanese wanted to remain part of the Sudan, the Eritreans regard Ethiopia as an alien country. Eritrea was unlaterally annexed by Ethiopia after having been a U.N. trusteeship territory. The problem of Eritrea is an international issue and not an interoal Ethiopian affair."

Dr. Khaled found the oew American administratioo "ref-reshingly open-minded" about

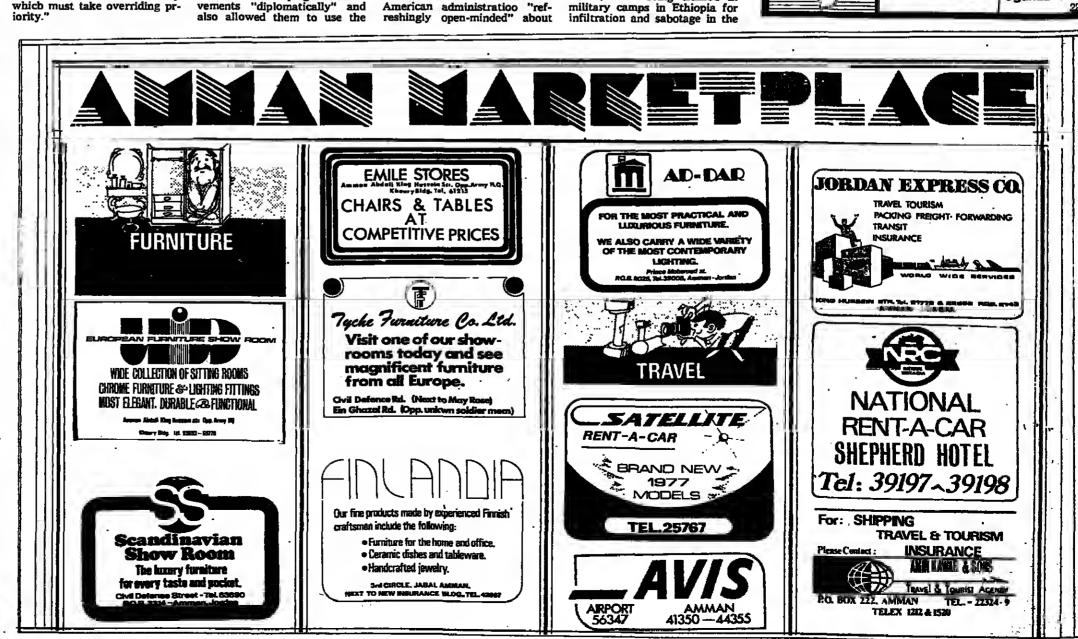
"The Sudan has full sympathy for Zaire which bas been subjected to foreign-engineered invasion. This is a similar type of operation as the one mounted against us through Libya and Ethiopia in July last year.

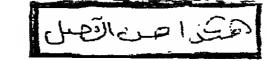
"The Sudan had in the past favoured Cuban intervention in Angola because this was done

on the request of the Luanda government and its President, Augustinho Neto. What we oppose is the present attempt. done through Angola, to invade and subvert a neighbouring country, Zaire."

Dr. Khaled told me his government had incontrovertible evidence that 2,000 Sudanese refugees, mostly members of the fanatical religious sect of the Ansar, and African mercenaries, were being trained in

Libya Port Sudan Omdurman Chad El Obeid KHARTOUM Muglad Ethiopia Wau Central African Juba Rep Kenya Zaire Uganda 225 M





JORDAN TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1977

Majani delivers Badran sessage to Khleifawi

MASCUS, March 24 (JNA). the Minister of Industry Commerce, Dr. Najmeddian unique, from Premier Mudar rege from Premier Mudar rege an fo Syrian Prime Minis-

ther what to Synan Prime minis-tiler what-Gen. Abdul Rahman h: Mai-Gen. Abdul Rahman h: Mawi. In the Dajani, who is here for the end of the seconomic integration (the end of the message during a light with the Syrian pre-but and the Minister of In-lust and the Minister of Ining try and Foreign Trade, Dr. pammad Al Imadi. te official Jordan News

icy gave no details of the

wring the discussions, Dr. Penni told reporters, the two W: agreed to coovene the B Jordanian-Syrian ministecommittee entrusted with study and adopting of innent plans by JordanianThe results of the commit-tee's meeting, to take place Sa-turday, will be submitted to the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee, scheduled to meet soon in Amman, he continued

Meanwhile, referring to the meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Economic Commit-tee, Dr. Al Imadi told report-ers that it reviewed all achie-vements in the field of economic integration and coordination during its meeting. It also studied matters expected to arise during the implementation

of joint agreements. Mr. Dajani stated that the committee also discussed the unification of customs duties and the possibility of facilitating procedures concerning commercial exchange.

KING HUSSEIN **RECEIVES CABLES** FOR MAY 25

AMMAN (JNA). -- His Majesty King Hussein has received a large number of congratulatory cables from kings and presidents of Arab and foreign countries on the occasion of Indepen-dence and Army Day.

Congratulators included the presidents of Syria, Egypt, United States, West Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Poland, People's Republic of China, Turkey, Pakistan and South Korea, as well as the acting Indian president.

King Hussein also receiv-ed cables from the queen of Holland, the Canadian governor-general, the Egyptian vice-president and Maltese prime minister.

Chief Justice Ghosheh dies

AMMAN (JNA). — Chief Jus-tice Sheikh Abdullah Ghosheh died, at the Hussein Medical City Tuesday. He will be bur-ied at the Shar'iah College in Jsbal Amman after Thursday's noon prayer.

The late Abdullah Ghosheh was born in Jerusalem io 1907. After graduating from Al Az-har University in Cairo, he taught religion and Arabic in Hebron.

He served as qadi (religioo ju-dge) in Jaffa, Nazareth and Hebron between 1938 and 1946. He then become a member of the shar iah court of appeal in Jerusalem, a post he held until 1948. Since 1950 be held several top positions, including that of Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs.

Sbeikh Ghosheh wrote a number of books on Islamic and religious affairs.

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein sent two cables of good wishes Tuesday: One to the Argentinian president on the occasion of his country's independence day and a second to Yugoslavia's Presideot Josip Tito for his birthday.

* AMMAN. — The President of Yarmouk University, Dr. Adnan Badran, Tuesday discussed with the West German ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Horst Schmidt-Dorleden, possibilities for coope-rstion between West German universities and Yarmouk University. He also briefed him on progress made by the university.

* AMMAN. --- The Ministry of Education Tuesday completed necessary preparations for the 10-day secondary school examina-tions to be taken by approximately 17,000 students.

AMMAN. — The development bonds presented for subscription by the Central Bank on April 24 have attracted citizens from all walks of life. Sources at the Central Bank recently disclosed that the public subscription to these bonds had exceeded JD I million.

* AMMAN. --- The West German Ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Horst Schmidt-Dorledden, Tuesday delivered a Volkswagen bus to Irbid Industrial Secondary School as a gift from his government.

The Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette Co. Ltd. wishes to congratulate His Majesty King Hussein, the Royal Family and the Jordanian people on the occasion of Independence & Army Day

\$\$~};*\$~?;*C~?;*C~?;*C~?;*





Air France said almost all its

long-distance flights were leav-

ing as planned, but short haul

services were reduced by half.

unions militants staged a pro-

test march through the streets

of eastern Paris, sbouting: "We

say no to austerity." They de-manded urgent action to re-

duce unemployment, currently

running above the one millinn

mark, or about 4.8 per cent of

the wark force. Trade unions have rejected

the wage restraint which is a

key feature of the Barre Plan.

The government has decided that wage increases this year

should not exceed the rise in

prices, except for the lowest

paid workers. The guaranteed

minimum wages in France at

present is 1,600 francs (\$320)

a month. The uninns want this to be raised to 2,200 francs

aded by the leaders of the co-

ings, M. Georges Seguy of the

communist-led C.G.T. and M.

Edmond Maire of the left-wing

Just behind them came Co-

mmunist Party Chief Georges

Marchais, and leading left-wing

The demonstrators included

doctors, nurses, teachers, un-

many nf them in shirt-sleeves on a hot summer morning.

banners, it took more than

two hours for the marchers to

pass through the Palace De La

Republique, traditional rallying

point for left-wing demonstra-

months ahead of the next gen-

The strike is taking place ten

Singing, shouting and waving

socialist Georges Sarre.

untry's two main union group-

The demonstrators were be-

(\$440).

C.F.D.T

tions.

Tens of thousands of trade

General strike hits France

PARIS, May 24 (R). - Mil-lions of French workers went on strike today against the government's austerity programme and unemployment, hitting essential services and public transport but failing to paralyse industry. The Paris underground ser-

vice was cut to one train in four and many stations closed. Railway officials said four out of every five mainline trains were cancelled But first indications were

that the 24-bour strike, called by all the major trade union groupings, would not paralyse industry as the government had feared.

The giant state owned Renault car factory reported that almost two in three of the 70,000 strong work force turned up.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the huying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading nn the Londan foreign exchange market Tuesday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

one dollar = one sterling =	2.3590/3600 1.7165/75 2.4590/4600 2.5165/75 36.11/13 4.9500/70 885.85/95 277.60/70 4.3630/40 5.2800/10	West German mar U.S. dollars Dutch guilders Swisa francs Belgian francs French francs Italian lire Japanese yen Swedish crowns Norwegian crowns
		Norwegian crowns
	6.950/65	Danish crowns.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Equities were higher Tuesday in moderate activity and at 15:00 the F.T. index was up 12.7 at 469.2.

Moderate gains among leading stocks were extended after mid-sessioo on oews that the government's power to control dividends and profit margins will end in July next year. The news hit a market already short of stock and subsequent rises were disproportionate to actual trading. Net advances ranged to almost 25p.

Government bonds were immediately marked defensively lower on the news having been up to one half point higher. At the close occasional gains of 1/8 were noted. Dollar stocks and Canadians declined. Golds were dull.

ICI, Beecham, Unilever, Hawker Siddeley, Thorn, Glaxo and Lucas showed oet rises of 14p to 25p. Other top names gained up to 12p.

Banks rallied to close little changed. Second line issues scored a broad advance but turnover was modest.

Wheatsheaf ended 10p up helped by increased profits.

APOLOGY: The London gold price was not received Tuesday

"Production lines have been sinwed down, but we are still producing cars," a management spokesman said. Nn newspapers were publish-

ed, mail deliveries were halted and most banks sbort-staffed, although many managed to maintain counter services. Mnst nf the early informa-tion on the strike's impact

came from management sources. Union leaders refrained from giving press statements at first to shnw support for striking journalists. The action as usual was

spearheaded by electricity and railway workers, according to early reports from various regions of the country. Electricity supplies were

down to an estimated 40 per

cent of normal levels, being cut off for industry in general and

gency services. Power cuts affected most of Paris and other main cities with the exception of Lyons where supplies were almost normal in the morning. Despite earlier fears that

hospitals would nnly be able to handle emergency opera-tions, health services officials said only five to 10 per cent nf staff had falled to turn up for work.

private consumers but main-

tained for hnspitals and emer-

LOCAL **EXCHANGE** RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of

Jordan. The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency : dertakers, old age pensiooers, car workers and civil servants, U.K. sterling 569.0 575.0

U.S. dollar 330.0 332.0 German mark 140.0 140.4 Freoch franc 66.8 67.1 Swiss franc 131.0 131.4 Italian lira (for every 100) 37.3 37.5 Saudi riyal 93.3 93.5

Lebanese pound 107.5 108.2 81.3 Syrian pound 81.0 947.0 958.0 Iragi dinar Kuwaiti dinar 1,146.0 1,150.0 Egyptian pound 460.0 465.0 Libyan dinar 760.0 UAE dirham 84.6

eral elections in France and was seeo by observers as a 770.0 political warning to the recent 85.0 government.

WALL STREET REPORT

APOLOGY

Due to circumstances beyond our control we are unable to carry the full Wall Street Report. Following is a brief run-down of Tuesday's results.

Share prices oo Wall Street continued downward Tuesday with the Dow Jones Industrial Index dropping more than six points to 910.62 within one hour.

Yesterday the index made its biggest dive this year in losing 13 points. It lost about 25 points in three days' trading. The decline to around 900 is attributed to higher interest rates and inflationary pressure in the United States.

Britain's Daily Mail to U.S. continues free trade policy be sued for defamation protects sectors hard-hit by imports WASHINGTON, May 24 American manufacturers and (AFP). — The U.S.-Japanese unions.

LONDON, May 24 (R). — A major British mass circulation newspaper is being sued fnr defamation over its allegations that the giant state-owned Ley-land Motor Corporation gave huge bribes tn secure sales abroad.

The Natinnal Enterprise Board (NEB), an agency set up by the Labour government in 1975 to help guide Britain's industrial recovery, announced Monday that legal proceedings will be started against the

Daily Mail. The NEB, which has a 95 per cent stake in Levland, said the proceedings would be against the newspaper's editor, Mr. David Englisb, and the pro-prietors, Associated Newspapers.

The tabloid Daily Mail last Thursday published its allegatinns under the binned headline Wnrldwide bridery web by Leyland", and a central figure in the allegations was Lord Ryder, Chairman of the NEB.

The board said in a statement that "among other remedies, Lord Ryder will be claim-ing substantial damages. But any sum awarded would be donated to charities."

A major part of the Mail's allegations was a letter pur-porting to be from Lord Ryder to Leyland's chief, Mr. Alex Park, referring to "special account arrangements."

But a Leyland financial executive, Mr. Graham Barton, has publicly admitted forging

stupid nf me tn bave tried to gild the lily on what was already massive and major documentation."

Editor English has apologised to Lord Ryder and said the paper's investigators "were not thnrough ennugh" although he maintained that many documents submitted by Mr. Barton had been found to be authen-

The Press Council, a body of academics, businessmen and jnurnalists which acts as a watchdog nn the press but has no legal powers, annnunced earlier yesterday that it was launching an immediate enquiry into the Mail story.

Leyland chiefs are also carrying out an enquiry into the allegations and have denied that any payments which may have been made were illegal under British law.

Mr. Barton and his wife appeared in court today charged with forging the letter used by the Daily Mail last week as evidence of "worldwide bribery" by the corporation.

Mr. Barton, 34, and his Turkish-born wife Fatima, 32, looked tired and drawn after being ouestioned by police since Friday, the day after the Daily Mail published what it said was "the amazing truth about Britain's state-owned car makers.'

agreement on curbing Japan's colnur T.V. set exports to this country shows that the Jimmy Carter administration means to continue the overall policy of free trade while protecting sec-tors of industry serinusly hit by imports.

The deal means that 1,750,000 units will reach this cnuntry from Japan per annum fnr a three year period, as against 2,800,000 sets in 1976. Although this is a cut of 40

per cent. White House trade negotiator Robert Strauss has denied that the U.S. is being protectionist If vulcerable sectors are not

allowed a curb on imports, a mood of protectionism would sweep the United States, he has said

Observers generally feel that the case of colour T.V. aets was the easiest to cope with. Arri-vals jumped three-fold in one year and suddenly gained 44 per cent of the market. Fourfifths of these imports were from Japan and Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda himself said here recently that this flood of imports could not

continue The United States is trying to obtain voluntary curbs in a number of other fields. With Taiwan and South Korea, for example, it has just concluded deals on footwear and will shortly start similar talks with other supplier countries.

Foreign companies have more than 40 per cent of the U.S. footwear market. a fact that has evoked a deluge of demands for protection from

pendent body, the Foreign Trade Commission to examine complaints and make recom mendations on quotas, tarif rates or a combination of the deal means that two. The White House has the legal power to reject the com mission's views but if it does

this Congress can annul White House move. In the sectors of T.V. sets and footwear. a government re-

jection of the commission's recommendations may well have led to a congressional veto, which would have meant the procosals were applied.

examine

The 1964 U.S. Trade Act has made it hard for the adminis-

tration to resist such pressure

The act has set up an inde

Even so, Mr. Carter has turned down four protectionist moves by the commission this year covering canned mushrooms, sugar, footwear and cnlour T.V. sets.

In the case of the must rooms, he simply rejected the appeal, which was relatively easy aince mushrooms can hardly be called a major is sue.

For sugars he has promised to seek an international accord

aiming at stabilisation. But for T.V. sets and foot wear he has adopted so-called orderly trading deals under which the flow is controlled by the exporters rather than the importers.

This formula enables the Un. ited States to declare that it still follows a free trade policy in the realm of International commerce.

> 100 IN ST. THL

AMMAN 41350-44355

Barton and his wife were ordered to be held until another court appearance next Tuesthe letter, saying that "it was dav.

For: SHIPPING SECTIONERY GATS BONBONERE TRAVEL & TOURISM INSURANCE Please Contact AMIN KAWAR & SONS TRAVEL & TOURIST AGENCY X 222, AMMAN TEL. - 22324-9 TELEX 1212 & 1520 Our fine products made by experienced Finnish craftsmen include the following: Furgiture for the home and office. Ceramic dishes and tableware. EMILE STORES Handcrafted jewelry. Hessein Str. Opp SIN CIRCLE, JABAL AMMAN, ST TO NEW INSISKANCE BLDG, THLASH CHAIRS & TABLES AT. COMPETITIVE PRICES AIRPORT 56347

> WE ARE CONTRIBUTING TO JORDAN'S

DOYEN OF MIDDLE EAST BANKING ESTABLISHED IN 1930 IN JERUSALEM

ARAB BANK LIMITED



GENERAL MANAGEMENT: AMMAN, JORDAN

IN MILLION JORDAN DINARS

	1973	1974	1975	1976
CAPITAL & RESERVES	16.1	17.1	20	30
DEPOSITS	200.6	276.1	472	682
TOTAL ASSETS	310.1	452.2	853.5	1371

1 JORDAN DINAR = US \$3

ARAB BANK HAS BRANCHES IN:

ABU DHABI, AJMAN, BAHRAIN, DUBAI, EGYPT, GAZA, JORDAN, LEBANON, OMAN, QATAR, RAS ALKHAIMAH, SAUDI ARABIA, SHARJAH, TUNISIA, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC, BRITAIN

SISTER INSTITUTIONS:

ARAB BANK (OVERSEAS) LTD SWITZERLAND: ZURICH, GENEVA

- ARAB BANK MAROC CASABLANCA, RABAT
- UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET EUROPEENNES (U.B.A.E.) LUXEMBOURG/FRANKFURT
- ARAB BANK (NIGERIA) LTD LAGOS, KANO, APAPA, ISOLO

ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENT ---



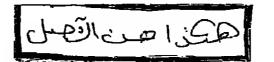
with the production of phosphate in Jordan which is booming and is expected to reach 6 million tons in 1980.*

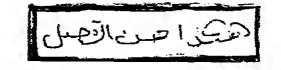
1976 PRODUCTION FIGURES: 1.7 MILLION TONS.

JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES COMPANY LTD. P.O. BOX 30, AMMAN, JORDAN.

Tel: 38147-8-9. Telex: 1223. Cables: PHOSPHATES AMMAN.

* Source : 5 YEAR JORDAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN.





IT WAS OUT! IT

WAS OUT BY FORTY

FEET! WHAT IS IT WITH

YOU? CAN'T Y'SEE ?!

AT LEAST THEY'VE WON

ALL THE ARGUMENTS ...

JORDAN TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1977

I THINK SNOOPY AND

MOLLY VOLLEY JUST

WON THAT GAME ...

PEANUTS

HOW'S THE

MATCH

GOING

Page 5

APOLOGY

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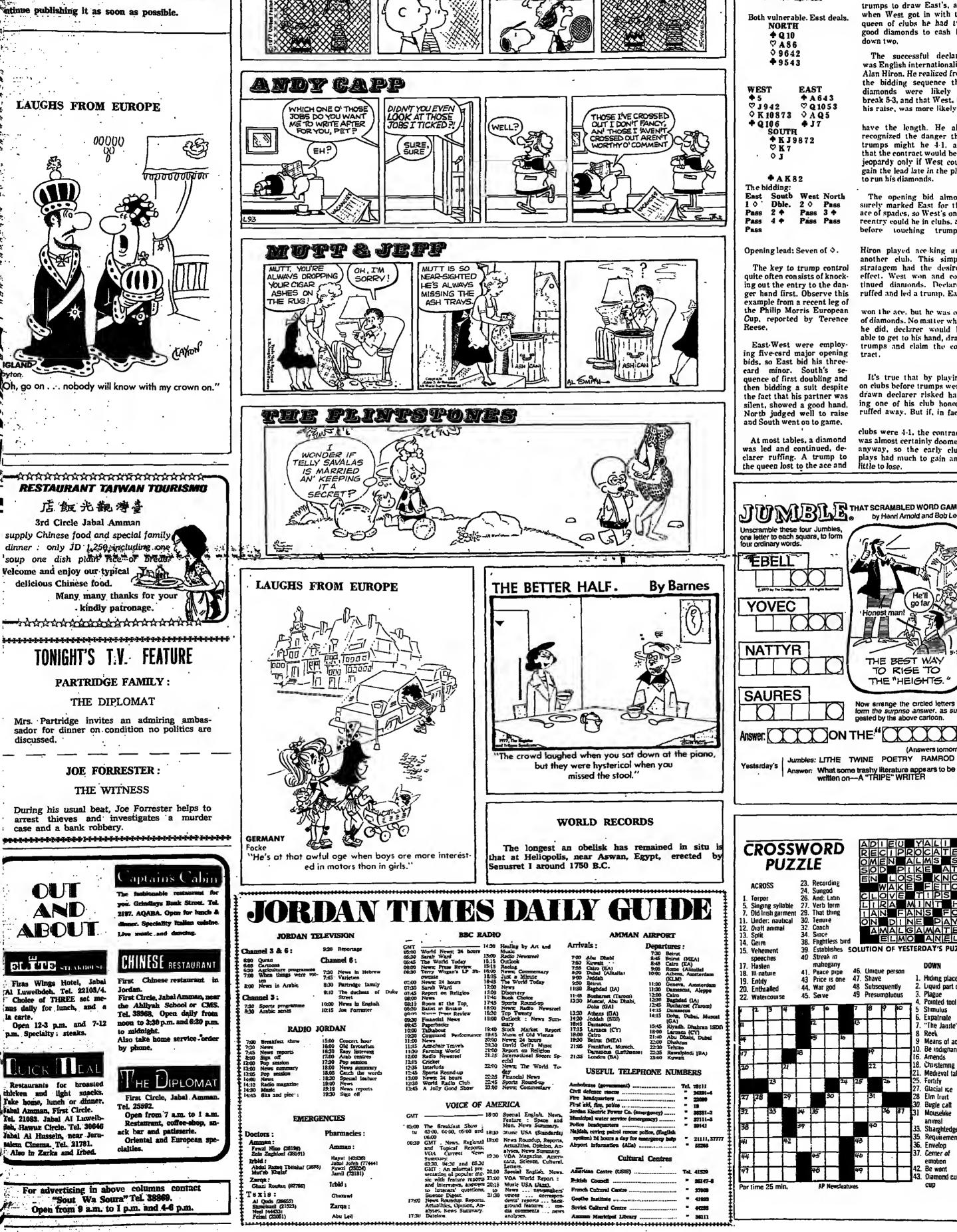
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pyton.

e Jordan Times apologises to its readers for the nonpearance of Your Daily Horoscope due to the fact at our stocks have run out. We hope to be able to atinue publishing it as soon as possible.

(X)



GORED BRIDGE BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF declarer was again forced with a diamond. Now declarer had to exhaust all his CI 1977 by Chicago Tribune trumps to draw East's, and when West got in with the Both vulnerable. Esst deals. queen of clubs he had two good diamonds to cash for down two. The successful declarer was English internationalist. Alan Hiron. He realized from the bidding sequence that diamonds were likely to. **↑** A 6 4 3 ♡ Q 10 5 3 break 5-3, and that West, for his raise, was more likely to have the length. He also recognized the danger that trumps might he 41, and that the contract would be in jeopardy only if West could gain the lead late in the play to run his diamonds. West North The opening bid almost Dble. 2 O Pass surely marked East for the Pass 3 🕈 ace of spades, so West's only Pass Pass reentry could he in clubs. So before touching trumps. Hiron played ace king and another club. This simple The key to trump control stratagem had the desired effect. West won and conquite often consists of knocktinued diamonds. Declarer ing out the entry to the danruffed and led a trump, East ger hand first. Observe this example from a recent leg of the Philip Morris European won the ace, but he was out Cup, reported by Terence of diamonds. No matter what he did, declarer would he able to get to his hand, draw East-West were employtrumps and claim the coning five-card major opening tract. bids, so East bid his threecard minor. South's se-It's true that by playing quence of first doubling and on clubs before trumps were then bidding a suit despite drawn declarer risked havthe fact that his partner was ing one of his club honors silent, showed a good hand. ruffed away. But if, in fact. North judged well to raise and South went on to game. clubs were 4-1. the contract At most tables, a diamond was almost certainly doomed was led and continued, deanyway, so the early club clarer ruffing. A trump to plays had much to gain and, the queen lost to the ace and little to lose.



Honest man!

THE BEST WAY

TO RISE TO

THE "HEIGHTS."

Now smange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Iomorrow)



delicious Chinese food.

THE DIPLOMAT

Mrs. Partridge invites an admiring ambassador for dinner on condition no politics are discussed.

JOE FORRESTER:

THE WITNESS

During his usual beat, Joe Forrester helps to arrest thieves and investigates a murder case and a bank robbery.

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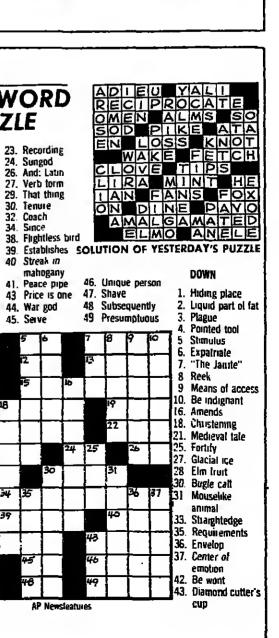
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Vorster tells reporters in Cape Town Talks with Mondale afford S. Africa a brighter future

CAPE TOWN, May 24 (R). - Prime Minister John Vorster returned today from what be called a doubly worthwhile meeting in Vienna with U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale and said South Africa now faced a brighter future.

Page 6

"Seen from all angles, the visit was worthwhile," he told reporters.

"I am convinced that, notwithstanding the propaganda and misrepresentation in some circles, South Africa emerged stronger from the discussions than when she went in."

Mr. Vorster and Foreign Minister Pik Botha flew back from Geneva. There, the prime minister had followed up his talks with Mr. Mondale by meeting President Felix Houpboet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, the only black state pursuing a

daily Al Ahram.

policy of dialogue with white-ruled South Africa. Despite reports that Mr. Vorster and Mr. Mondale re-

ached deadlock on the question of South Africa's race policies. Mr. Vorster said his trin was 'more than doubly worthwhile.

"On the one side. I believe that we brought our message home in certain circles. On the other hand, in other circles we now know precisely where we stand. "Therefore, I do not fear the

future." Mr. Vorster added that things were going well for South Africa and would go better in the future. "I am confident that South Africa will overcome ber problems. "I am not pessimistic. I see

greater light abead than when

I left South Africa." Seven cabinet ministers were among the enthusiastic

crowd that greeted Mr. Vorster when he flew back from his week-long visit to Europe.

Mr. Vorster told them the visit had been an unequivocal success. No one could have expected him to convince the Americans that separate racial development (South Africa's apartheid policy) was the best solution to this country's pro-blems, but be had "stated this message clearly."

He said be had told a meeting of businessmen in Vienna: "I am prepared to hang for what I am, but I'm damned if I will be hanged for what I am not."

Mr. Vorster is expected to address parliament bere on his visit, possibly later today.

Muzorewa rejects Smith's qualified franchise vote

SALISBURY, May 24 (AFP). --- Rhodesian nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa today totally rejected the principle of including a qualified voters franchise in any constitution emerging from the Anglo-American initiativa on Rhodesia. Bishop Muzorewa, who beads the United African National

Council (UANC), told a press conference that be and his party would not entertain a qualified franchise. The bishop said it was "terrible" to expect Rhodesian bla

cks to accept that they could not have the vote because they could not meet the income and educational needs of a qualified franchise.

The black people of Rhodesia had "brought the vote with their blood," the bishop said.

"It is therefore time for anybody, man or woman, over the

age of 18 to vote," he said. The bishop was commenting on a statement by Premier Ian Smith at the weekend that his government's call for a quali-fied franchise was "crucial" to the outcome of the Anglo-American negotiations.

The bishop agreed that the franchise question might pr crucial to the outcome of the negotiations but only in that it was "not negotiable" and out of date.

Questioned on black nationalist unity, Bishop Muzorewa warned that if the divisions among the nationalist groups per-sisted, this would result in "the rule of the jungle" and that hundreds of thousands of people would be killed in the struggle for top leadership.

Bishop Muzorewa said Mr. Joshua Nkomo was building an army with Zambia's help and that the co-leader with him of the Patriotic Front, Mr. Robert Mugabe, was "being used as a pawn to strengthen (Mr.) Nkomo."

Soviets comment unenthusiastically on SALT talks

Spanish election campaign launched

MADRID, May 24 (R). — Thousands of young political militants pasted up party wall posters all over Spain today at the start of the campaign for the June 15 general election.

Prominent among the pos-ters were those of the Democratic Centre Union led by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez who is standing for parliament though he does not have to do so to keep his post. They carried his portrait and

the slogan "Vote Centre -- The Sure Way to Democracy." A poll published by the liberal newspaper El Pais to-day showed that the prime minister's Centrists would top the poll with 20 per cent of the vote followed by the Socialist Party PSOE with 13.4 per cent, the Communists with 5.8 per cent and the rightwing Popular Alliance with 5.7 per cent. Smaller parties split the rest with undecided voters totalling 25.7 per cent, according to the poll.

Another poll showed the po-pularity of King Juan Carlos

rose last month after the lift-ing of a ban on the Commu-nists and the dismantling of the In a separate development, Arab ambassadors in Msdrid National Movement, the only said today they would boycott political party allowed by the official functions for visiting Portuguese President Antonio Ramoiho Eanes in prolest at late Gen. Franco.

The poll, published by the Roman Catholic daily Ya, sh-owed that 83 per cent of those questioned were satisfied with Israel An Egyptian Embassy spok-esman said the decision was the king's performance. His popularity dipped in February after a wave of political vio-lence in January publicly deunanimous omong Arab amhas. ners, receptions and other func-tions during Gen. Eanes' fournounced by the government as an attempt to provoke a coup

day visit. by the army. In December, after govern-Portugal established diplomatic relations with Israel two ment political reforms were opproved by a national refe-rendum, the poll sbowed that weeks ago. Spain has no relationa with Israel.

Portugal's recent recognition of

sadors here not to attend din.

uti 'will practise non-align-ment and positive neutrality,

exchange and cooperation and friendly relations with all coun-

tries who recognise and respect our sovereignty," Mr. Dini said.

Prime Minister Hassan Goul-

ed who is considered a likely

candidate for the presidency,

Djibouti opts for free economy, non-alignment

DJIBOUTI, May 24 (AFP). — Djibouti, which will become an independent African republic on June 27, will opt for a free-enterprise economy at home and a policy of positive non-alignment in foreign affairs, Mr. Ahmed Dini, speaker of the Contituent Legislative Assembly said today.

emphasised the economic and Mr. Dini was opening the financial difficulties lying ahead first session of the new assemfor the tiny state which has bly whose members were elecvirtually no known natural resources. Mr. Hassan Gouled gave the ted on May 8 in a combined general election and indepenbroad outlines of Dilbouti's

dence referendum. economic programme which He said the assembly's tasks will rely beavily on foreign aid. But he warned: "Our dignity is not for sale and our free-dom not to be bargained with." Mr. Hassan Gouled stressed were to lead Djibouti to independence to draft and adopt a constitution and select the future president of the repub-

that he was not out to retain Mr. Dini said Djibouti would power adding that. "our conhave a "liberal" economy but stitution will not be tailored "without ferocious capitalism". to suit one man or one bloc." Its political ideology will be Democratic institutions must a democracy "enabling every cltizen to have a say in the be set up under which Djibouti's diverse ethnics and ideoaffairs of the nation". logies would be protected, he Outside its frontiers, Djibo-

Only Israel votes against self-determination Cross Conference on at Red Humanitarian Law

GENEVA, May 24 (R). - A 100-nation cooference here to update the rules of war conduct vesterday entered the last lap of three years of negotiations and immediately ran into trouble over oatlooal liberation struggles.

The Conference on Humani-tarian Law, called by the Red Cross, voted to apply new pro-visions on international wars to "armed conflicts in which peoples are fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination." Istael, the only state to vote against the move, said the de-cislon jeopardised the whole set of oew provisions because states would never accept that they were colonialist, foreign occupiers of territory or racist. It had "politicised" bumanitarian law, Israeli delegate Yaacov Hess told delegates.

CAIRO, May 24 (AFP). — Egyptian pilots helping the Egyptian military aid to Zaire was ordered by President Anwar Sadat on April 30 and Zairese government combat a made public on May 1. Presirebellion in Shaba (ex-Katanga) Province will return home dent Sadat said his decision shortly, Foreign Minister Ismail to send pilots to run the Zair-Fahmi said today in the Cairo ese air force was motivated by President Mobutu Sese Seko's

Egyptian pilots will

shortly leave Zaire

Mr. Fahmi was quoted as support for the Arab cause. About 20 pilots experienced saying: "Since the war is over in flying French-built Mirage fighters are estimated here to in Zaire with the recapture of areas invaded in Sbaba, the have gone to Zaire. They were Egyptian pilots and technicians will return to Egypt as soon as their mission ends." joined by a team of Egyptian surgeons.

the assembly hall when the

vote was taken, said immedi-ately it could claim protection

under all three categories listed

in the new provision. Voting was 87 to 1, with 11

abstentions. Several delegates

broke into applause after the

Communist and many Third World countries hailed the move as opening "a new page"

In the history of bumanitarian

law. But a number of Western countries, who abstalned in the

vote, said it blurred the dis-

tinction between international

The section on racist regim-

es, colonial domination and al-

ien occupation had led South

Africa to walk out of the talks

at an earlier session.

result was announced.

MOSCOW, May 24 (R), - A leading Soviet commentator said yesterday there was still a long way to go before a strategic arms accord could be completed between the United

States and the Soviet Union. Tass news agency commentator Yuri Kornilov, in Moscow's first detailed comment on last week's Geneva talks bet-Soviet Foreign Minister ween Andrei Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, said thet Washington was bl-

Israel yesterday pressed for

a vote after conference Chair-

man Pierre Graber, the Swiss

foreign minister, and the Uni-

a procedural formula allowing

the article to go through by

Iraq, Algeria and Morocco

saying this would give it a "more historic significance".

The countries which abstai-

ned were: Britain, Canada, Fr-

ance, West Germany, Guate-mala, the Irish Republic, Italy,

Japan, Monaco, Spain and the

theo demanded a roll-call vote

ted States had tried to find

ocking progress towards an accord by pushing for one-sided advantages.

"There is still a long dis-tance to be covered before the work of drafting the agree-ment is completed," be said.

"This is first of all because the American slde has not abandoned its attempts to secure unilateral advantages and (its attempts) to conclude an ag-reement that would diminish

all three counts, he said.

armed conflict.

civil conflicts.

tically and legally."

Without mentioning Northe-m Ireland, Britain described

the sectioo as a "regrettable

innovation", adding that It did

not define what constituted an

not but be a coostant source

of trouble and confusioo poli-

tocol covering international co-

nflicts. The other deals with

The article is part of a pro-

France said the section "can-

the security of the Soviet Unbe also stressed that such an ion and accordingly give an advantage to the American side," he said.

Each article requires a two-

thirds majority to gain inclu-

sioo in the final documeot,

which states will be able to

sign with reservations here at

the end of the conference sch-eduled for mid-June. The pro-

tocols will then have to be ra-

About 100 of over 150 coun-

tries invited to attend the final

session have been taking part

in the negotiations, which op-

ened in 1974.

tified by individual states.

Mr. Kornilov, however, conceded "that some progress was recorded on certain problems, as compared to the Moscow

accord was still a real possibility, If the U.S. modified Its stand

wed once more that resonable agreement between the USSR and the USA on such a major problem as strategic arms limitation is possible, pr-ovided that Washington abandons its bopeless attempts to secure unilateral advanta-ges...," he said.

to display "a constructive, realistic approach in this complex work of searching for mu-tually acceptable decisions."

> California scientists announce new insulin-producing bacteria

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24 (R). - Scientists at the Unidistant future. versity of California have announced a breakthrough in efforts to create a new form of bacteria to produce the lifetute of Health require that researchers using federal funds must specify that human genes saving medicine insulin.

Dr. Howard Goodman and be purified in a special facility Dr. William Rutter sald their oot readily available to most scientists before they can be research team had planted in-

genes until some time in the months he hopes to have his bacteria manufacturing a rudi-Congress is considering new federal bills, but regulations imposed by the National Insti-

mentary form of the insulin normally produced in the pancreas of a rat. This could be turned into insulin after treatment with enzymes.

Scientific observers note that this next step -- getting the insulin out of the bacteria -could prove a much bigger leap

raising committee to help Mr. Kearney. The committee is cal-led the Citizens' Legal Defence

Writers of many of the let-

ters received at the Justice

Department by Attorney Gene-

ral Bell identified themselves

Fund for the FBI.

Washington, he added, had

"This (Geneva) meeting sho-

meeting. Mr. Kornilov echoed the Soviet position that any future SALT accord had to guarantee the security of both sides. But

The Palestine Liberation Organisation, attending as an ob-server and the only invited independence movement inside

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

wounded.

* CAIRO, May 24 (R). — The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al Ahram sald today that U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale is due to visit Middle Eastern countries in the near future. The newspaper's report from its Washington correspondent gave no source and did not name any of the countries to be visited by Mr. Mondale.

* CAIRO, May 24 (AFP). - Ethiopian bead of state Mengistu Haile-Mariam made a secret visit to Libya on his way home from Moscow recently to ask Col. Muammar Qadhafi for money to buy arms, Al Ahram reported here today. The paper's Khartoum correspondent said Lt.-Col. Mengistu talked with tbe Libyan leader for six hours, asking him to finance purchases of Soviet weaponry which Moscow did not wisb to supply directly for fear it may upset its relations with Somalia.

* WEST BERLIN, May 24 (R). — A former press apokesman of the ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) and his ex-wife were jailed bere yesterday for spying for communist East Germany. The city's High Court sentenced 36-year-old Herr Heinrich Burger to seven years in prison and his divorced wife Fran Katryn to 18 months. The court said the two had spied for the East German State Security Service (SSD) between 1968 and 1976.

* TURIN, May 24 (AFP). --- France sbould advise Mauritania and Morocco to accept the demands of Saharan guerrillas if it wants six French hostages seized by the Polisario released, the Saharans' main leader says. Mr. Mohammad Lamine, Pre-mier of the self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic told the Stampa daily in an interview published today that the six -- seized in the Mauritanian mining town of Zouerate on May I -- were "well treated and in good bealth." He did not specify where they were being detained.

* MOSCOW, May 24 (R). - The Soviet Union yesterday launched a bitter, personal attack on the White House's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and accused him of is-suing Moscow with absurd demands on human righta. The official Tass news agency, quoting an interview with the maga-zine U.S. Naws and World Report, said that the Polisb-born adviser had expressed dissatisfaction that the American press had slackened its coverage of human rights issues in communist countries.

* MILAN, May 24 (R). — Three kidnappers aurrendered and released their captive after police marksmen laid siege to their flat for several hours bere today. They threatened to kill their victim, Signor Gianni Meroni, when police surrounded the bui-lding but later gave themselves up after talks with justice of-ficials. Signor Meroni, 22 year-old son of an industrialist, was seized outside a discothque in Como two weeks ago. He was the 29th kidnap victim reported in Italy this year.

* NEW YORK, May 24 (AFP). — Mrs. Pat Nixon, the wife of the ex-president, has failed to recover entirely from the stroke she suffered last July and appears to be permanently afflicted, her daughter Julie said bere yesterday. "Sbe has a little difficulty walking and can't use her left hand completely," Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower told the press. But the said ber father was well and spending most of his spare time playing golf.

conflicts and civil wars. The article was the first of Israel criticised the article some 180 to be presented to for having "built-in non-applidelegates over the next three weeks for final adoption into cability" and said it could do "nothing but long-term damatwo protocols supplementing ge" to the Geneva Conventiothe four existing Geneva Conns by injecting political conventions on treatment of milisiderations into bumanitarian tary prisoners, the sick and the law.

United States.

consensus

Egypt replied that the article only codified what bad been already accepted by bodies such as the United Nations. The Soviet Union praised the article for giving international recognition to struggles for self-determinatioo.

PLO representative Shawqi Armali said the text "consecrates the legitimacy of the struggle people are waging for the right to self-determination."

Mr. Armali said Palestinians had been victims of colonialism aince 1948 and lived under a racist regime. "We are under foreign occupation," and could therefore claim the new provisions applied to them on

Joan Crawford took her own life, a friend says

NEW YORK, May 24 (AFP). — Miss Joan Crawford, the classic screen star who died on May 10, may have committed suicide, according to ber friend and neighbour the writer Doris Lilly.

In the latest issue of People Magazine, Miss Lilly, author of the best-seller "How to Marry a Millionaire," gathers together a series of coincidences which she says indicate that Miss Joan Crawford took her own life.

Her body was cremated and no autopsy was performed. Miss Lilly wrote: "The Coroner'a Office said this great star died of beart failure, and in a way they were right. Her heart had been broken and she died from a lethal dose of loneliness -- and fear."

During the winter of 1975, Miss Crawford received death threats and thereafter lived in fear, sbut in ber bouse and refusing to go out, the article said.

On Mother's Day, two days before her death, not one of her four adopted children came to see her and the next day she sent ber favourite dog to friends in the country. The dog, like its mistress, had not left the house for a year. Since last February Miss Crawford had been sorting out

her belongings and giving them to friends, Miss Lilly said.

sulin-producing genes from a planted into bacteria. rat into bacteria, and these new bacteria had reproduced successfully.

Their research is an example of the oew and controversial techniques of "genetic engineering", in which scientists produce new life forms capable of new functions. Several of the world's advanced nations are drafting laws to cover such research.

In their announcement yesterday, the scientists said their discovery means it may be possible to use bacteria to mass produce the expensive substance insulin to treat the world's millions of diabetics. Insulin is now prepared from the pancreases of abeep and oxen.

Dr. Goodman said federal regulations governing genetic engineering may prohibit meanineful research with burnan

Carter's envoys discuss troop withdrawal in Seoul

SEOUL, May 24 (AFP). — Crucial talks will get under-way in Seoul this week when U.S. President Jimmy Carter's two special envoys meet South Korean President Park Chung Hee here over the planned withdrawal of American ground troops from South Korea.

The two American envoys are Gen. George Brown, Chair-man of the U.S. Joint Chiefsof-Staff and Army Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs Phillp Habib. President Carter has repeat-

edly made clear that he will honour his electoral campaign pledge to withdraw 35,000 ground troops from Korea within the next four or five vears. However he has emphasised that this will be made only after close consultations

with the Seoul government. President Park disapproves of the withdrawal plans on the grounds that peace on the Korean Peninsula will be threatened and that the American military presence is still need-ed to deter North Korea from

launching another war. He has nevertheless accepted Mr. Carter's pull-out decision as a fait accompli and stated that he has no intention of asking the United States to

stav longer. But Seoul is determined to get. in return for the U.S. tropull-out, Washington's ous' assistance in order to upgrade its 600.000-man strong army's capability to a noint where it can sincle-handedly repel any attack from the North. Under the military reinforce-

ment programme mapped out by Seoul, about \$5,000 million will be spent until 1980 --\$1,500 million from the U.S. foreign military sales loans, and the remainder financed from Korea's own resources. Since 1971, South Korea had

already apent about \$1,500 million to modernise its armed forces, and has gradually built its own arms industry. Many weapons including M-16 auto-matic rifles are increasingly made in Korea. Next year the local industry will even start mass production of tanks and high-calibre weapons.

Despite such progress, the South Korean government considers that what is considered here to be the most formidable deterrent to a North Korean aggression is the presence of American forces in the penin-sula. These comprise the U.S. Second Infantry Division, the Fourth Missile Command, the 38th Anti-aircraft Brigade and the Third Tactical Air Wing.

The U.S. Second Infantry Division, manned by 13,000 American soldiers, is now guar-ding the traditional south-ward invasion route to Seoul, equipped with 80 powerful artillery pieces and about 100 latest model M-60 tanks.

This combat division is backed up by a missile command equipped with "Honest Johns" capable of firing tactical nuclear warheads. The now obsolete Sergeant missiles are being withdrawn from Korea. The U.S. Anti-Aircrsft Unit

deploys 24 Hawk and 72 Nike Hercules missiles on the alert mand is a signatory to the

against any surprise air attack from North Korea which could threaten Seoul in only a few minutes. The South Korean capital is barely 40 kms. from the DMZ. Some of the Nike Hercules missiles are reportedly already being transferred to the South Korean army.

Lastly, the U.S. air force unit stationed in Korea has 60 Fantom fighters, considered far superior to North Korea's Russian-made MiG jets. There are, according to unconfirmed reports, about 600 nuclear war

beads stocked in South Korea. These weapons are now exclusively manned by U.S. army personnel. The Seoul govern-ment is expected to ask that these remain in Korea irrespective of the troop pull-out

plans. According to information available here, the actual withdrawal of troops will not start before late next year, or early

Whatever the case, South Koreans undoubtedly want it to be carried out as slowly os possible. At the same time they think that the weapons and equipment of the American units should be transferred to the South Korean army as the

pull-out takes place. The U.S.-South Korean consultations will also deal with such technical nrnhlems as whether the United Nations command should be disbanded, and in that case, how to maintain the Korean Armistice Agreement in force. The U.N. com-

Armistice Agreement, whereas South Korea did not sign it. Besides, Seoul wants the

Americans to turn over to them the operational control the U.S. has kept over the South Korean armed forces since the days of the Korean war in the 1950s.

Once such control is taken ovar, the South Koreans will be on their owo to launch any military action without advanced approval of the American military commander as is the case now.

Next week's talks are not expected to settle all these problems.

The consultations, it is felt here, will continue for montha If not for over a year. Next July, U.S. Secretary of

Defence, Harold Brown is expected to come again to Seoul for regular bilateral consulta-

On the other hand, there is no anxiety now in South Korea comparable to that which swept the country in 1971 when the 20,000-man Seventh U.S. Division was withdrawn under President Nixon.

The people here appear to be accepting the American pull-out as a hard fact, if not with resignation.

South Koreans now tend to believe their government when It save that the country is now economically and militarily atrong enough to cope with any challenge from the North.

And nobody here believes that South Korea could ever become another South Vietnam when the American troops leave.

than getting the genes into the

Dr. Goodman said that in six bacteria in the first place.

Criminal prosecution of retired FBI agent stirs U.S. protest storm

By Tom Stewart

WASHINGTON, May 24 (R). - The first criminal prosecution of a Federal Bureau of In-vestigation (FBI) agent result-ing from actions connected with his duty has stirred a storm of protest here.

as being agents or other FBI Fellow agents and hundreds employees. All predicted the action would harm the agency. of other Americans heve sprung to the defence of Mir. John "As for me", said a Florida woman "I would feel far safer Kearney, now retired from the FBI. knowing that the FBI had auth-

ority to open mail and tap pho-nes of the enemies of our He was charged in April with illegally tapping telephones and opening mail in an operation. country." directed against a vinlent re-Another critic said the only volutionary group, the Weather Underground, in the early thing accomplished by prosecuting FBI agents was to "get the FBI ready for the Russians 1970s.

lf convicted, he could be when they take over." jailed for 25 years and fined up to \$42,000.

The few dozen letters sup-porting Mr. Bell said that per-Justice Department officials mitting those charged with ensaid nearly 1,500 letters had been received, running 20-to-one in protest against Mr. forcing the law to break It Kearney's indictment in New York by a federal grand jury.

Mr. Kearney was head of an FBI group called Squad 47, assigned to running down the Weather Underground, which claimed responsibility for 27 bombings, including one at the State Department which caused damage estimated at \$350,000.

Three hundred FBI agents lined the steps of the Federal Court House in New York to ahow support for Mr. Kearney when he made his 'not guilty' plea.

This was unheard of conduct by the law enforcement officers, who have long regarded demonstrations as suitable only for long-haired young radicals.

FBI Director Clarence Kelley warned Attorney General Grif-fin Bell that the indictment and the threat of more to come - - would harm FBI morale.

Two delegationa of FBI agents have called on Mr. Bell. tional prosecutions he can count on support from Presi-One was selected by a vote of the nationwide force of agents,

In New York, former Treas, ury Secretary William Simon, former Sen. James Buckley and former U.S. Ambassador to Italy Claire Booth Luce announced the formation of a fund-

dent Carter. "I think he's doing the right thing." the president told re-porters. "No special excuse should be given for officials in tha FBI."

- - - -

would be intolerable. "Press on with your prose-cution of the criminals who are attempting to shield themselves behind their FBI badges," urged an Indiana lawyer, "clean out the FBL"

> Mr. Bell seems unlikely to back down on the Keamey prosecution.

The aim of the pressure be-ing applied on him is to prevent criminal charges being hrought against others in the

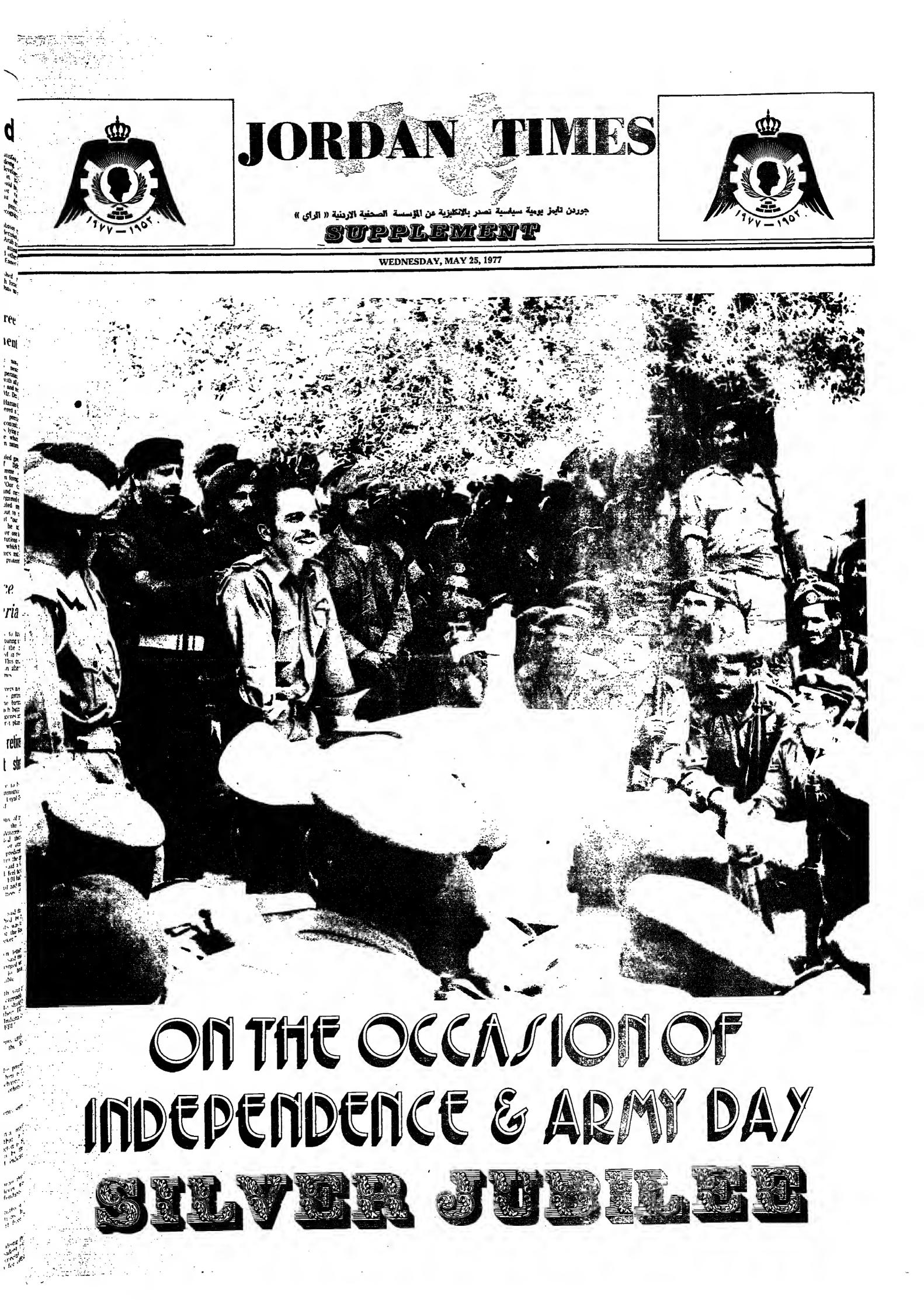
More indictments seem certain, however.

Mr. Bell said in a recent Sen-ate testimony that e grand Jury in Waahington is backing the investigation by the New York panel that indicted Mr.

Kearney.

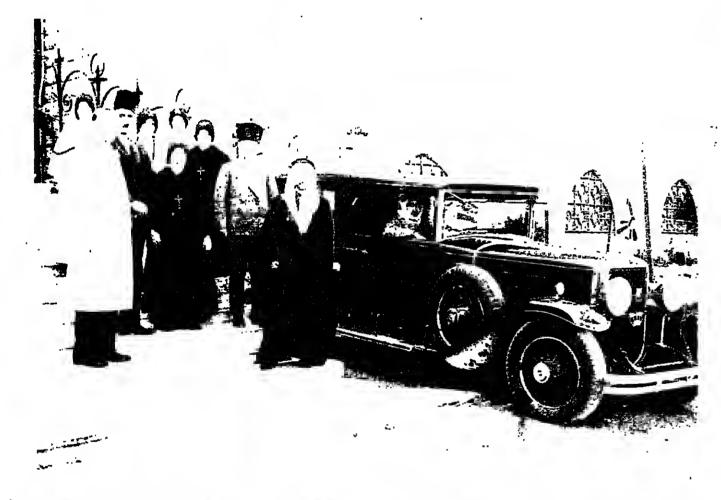
This could mean that more senior FBI officers may be among new defendants.

If Mr. Bell authorises addi-



A glimpse into the past--





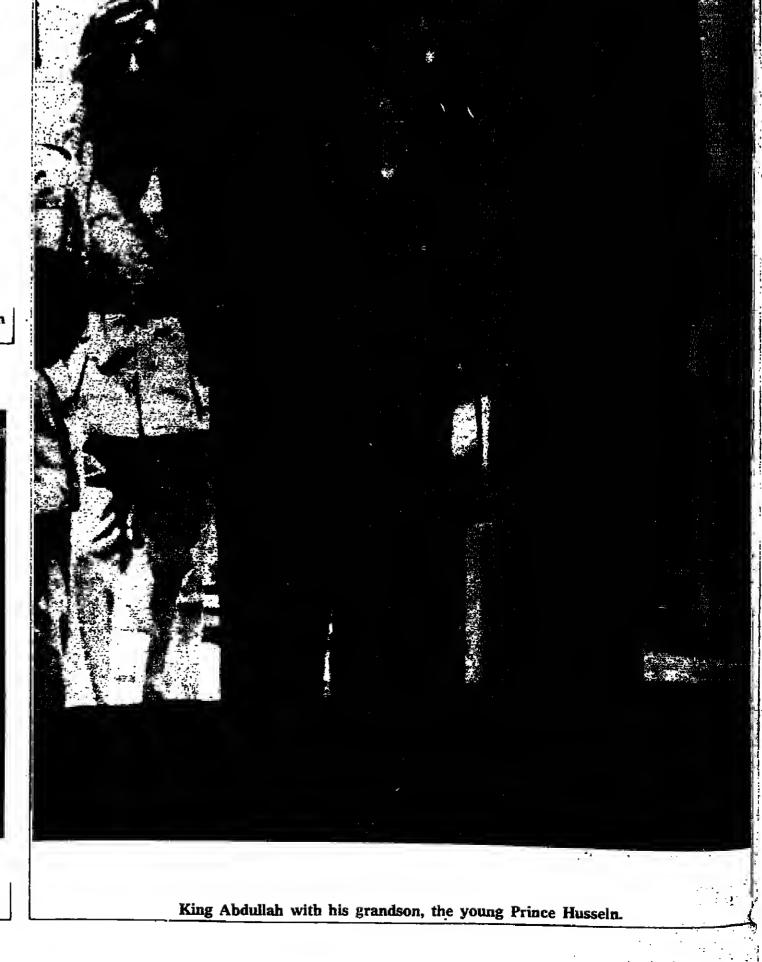


Prince Abdullah (in the days of the Emirate) is seen during a visit to the Italian Hospital, Amman in 1925.



King Abdullah is seen in the company of Turkish officials during a visit to Ankara in 1937. At left is his private physician, Dr. Jamil Tutunji.

ì.



×,

from grandfather to grandson



King Hussein presides over a cabinet meeting in the late fifties. To the left is Prime Minister Hazza' Majali.



His Majesty King Hussein opens a session of par liament in 1961. To the left (in military uniform) is Prince Mohammad. To the right (front row) are Speaker Bahjat Talhouni and Frime Minister Samir Rifai.





A young King Hussein turns on the taps that sup ply Wadi Seer with water. Second from left is Mr. Said Al Mufti, then Speaker of the Upper House. Immediately to the King's left is Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, then Mr. Majali (gesturing).

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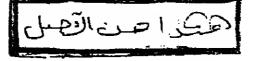
COMPETITIVE PRICES - 1977 MODELS PHILIPS



Looking back over the past few years.

In the set of the set





Financial sector bounds orward full of confidence

By Jawad Anani gcial to the Jordan Times

prdan has come a long way = 1952 as far as financial elopment is concerned. The 25 years have witnessed a isformation from a naive i-barter system to a sophisted multi-asset one in 1977. loreover, the functions of hey have changed from a e unit of account and medof exchange to one of the speculative near-money

o put this development into proper perspective, a refeize to certain theories pering to financial developit might be in order. Gurand Shaw wrote in the es and sixtles, and Goldth in the later sixtles, on i causes of and measures to g about financial developint. They agreed unanimousthat a country's financial with depends on its per caincome, i.e. the higher per capita income, the more visticated the financial st-

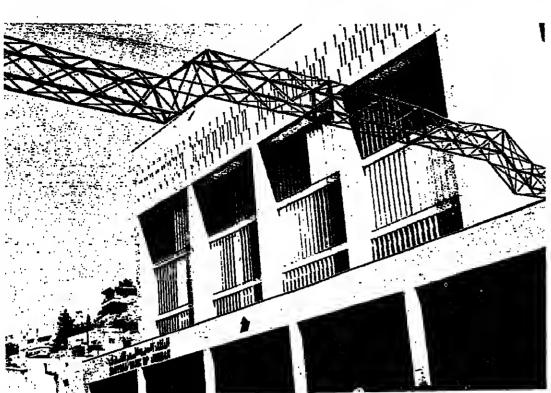
hey go on to say that when narket grows, division of ur becomes more evident. In growth in income afis a diversification of ficial assets, financial interbirries and financial invest-

oldsmith devised a set of os with which to measure extent of financial growth, can do that by relating volume of money, supply GNP (gross national prot), by measuring financial ets to total wealth and so

we relate money supply SNP, we find that the ratio it now is almost threeis as compared to two-fifim 1952. Yet over this permoney supply has grown hty-fold. Moreover, the raof financial assets to total ith has grown rapidly, as een in the growth of insion and portfolio assets. sowth may be classified acting to the increase in fidal intermediaries. In the

ing to the increase in fiial intermediaries. In the r fifties, there were four mercial banks operating in an (East and West Banks), which one was Jordanian. the number is 12 (ex-

ing four licensed banks in have not started opens yet) with 79 branches. we add the six specialised



Central Bank: Keeping tabs on what the financial market is doing.

credit institutions, representative offices, insurance companies, the Postal Savings Fund, a large Central Bank and a new financial market, then the growth becomes grotesque.

growth becomes grotesque. Moreover, financial instruments were confined in the early fifties to cheques, acceptances and discounted bills. The spectrum now includes: Central government bonds and bills, certain semi-government institution bonds, a large assortment of shares and other newly emerging short-term financial papers.

The interest rate structure was merely confined, in the early fiftles, to commercial deposit and loan rates. However, if we pass a cursory look over the tables issued by the Central Bank in its Monthly Statistical Bulletin, we realise that there is now a complicated structure in existence.

The development in the financial structure may also be felt in the appearance of new brokers and investment companies.

The financial sector has certainly proved itself to be the leading one in the Jordanian ecoonmy. While in most countries we find that the growth in the financial structure lags

ance compaavings Fund, Bank and a In the Five-Year Develop-

the ment Plan (1976-80), we find a much better realisation of the role of the financial and monetary sructure in economic development. A section on the ect-role of the monetary sector ovin the plan was given space, but probably lower down the list than it should have been found. There is no fault or underestimation, because no one could have imagined in 1975 the incredible growth in the financial sector which in fact took place that year.

> The reasons for this sudden growth in 1975 may now be rationalised by inflationary pressures. Hard-won savings by Jordanians inside or outside suddenly began to actively seek out investment opportunities. Moreover, the phenomenal interest by Arab and foreign investors in Jordan necessitated the creation of sophisticated financial intermediation. Jordan has now grown to become a credit-worthy client in Euro-markets and other international financial markets. This linkage is beginning to emerge as an important development which the Jordanian

economy is responding to with

vigour. Such growth must be carefully watched. Money cannot always be trusted to generate real growth. This sudden outburst of financial growth could make us witness a mirage. The Central Bank must use

the Central Bank must use every weapon at its disposal to make sure that this happy procedure does not turn against us. Monetary functions can be unstable and unpredictable, as the experience of many countries has indicated. We have to make sure that monetary assets have a realasset backing -- otherwise we would be exchanging one form of money for another. It is high time that we channelled more financial assets into real investments.

I am sure we can absorb all that liquidity. Our drive to industrialise and enhance material output should be given a boost by the financial sector. There are ample opportunities for real investments, and we must jump at it. A final statement -- without

A final statement -- without internal solidarity and security the growth of the financial sector could not have been possible. As long as we have order, every potential success can be translated into a reality.

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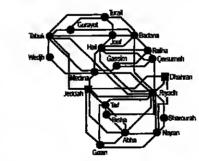
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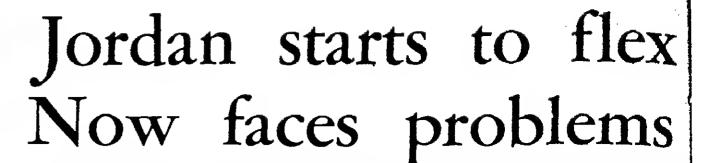
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By Omar Jawad Special to the Jordan Times

Jordan celebrates 25 years of rule under His Majesty King Hussein at a time when, in the economic sphere, the country is starting to taste the first morsels of home-grown success. More significantly, the economic meou that has been planned out by Jordan's policymakers reflects a historic process by which the country has started to make economic strides of its own choosing, rather than being huffeted and blown about by the economic, political and military upbeavals of the Middle East.

In fact, Jordan has just passed through a two-year period of frenzied economic activity that bas brought a new elemeot of concern into the country's economic viability. Ironically, this coocern stems from Jordan's receot successes in moving ahead with its development plans at a pace that has put immense pressures oo the country's limited domestic productive capacity.

The single overriding characteristic of Jordan's economic magic over the past decade bas been a' very heavy reliance on mooey that has come into the country from abroad. This money has come in the form of budgetary support from traditional friendly states (most ootably the United States, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait), grants and loans to the government, and, most receotly, a massive

inflow of money seot back to the country by Jordanians working abroad (mainly in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf oil-producing states).

The immediate questioomark that hangs over Jordan's ecooomic progress Is whether this massive inflow of hoth official and private mooey can be sustained over the oext four years of the 1976-1980 fiveyear plan without pushing up inflatioo so quickly or accentuating shortages in the supply of some goods and services so sharply that the gains of the economy as a whole are wiped out for the great bulk of Jordanians who live as wage earners on fixed monthly incomes. It is certainly a pleasant irony of sorts that Jordan is .

of its economic successes, seeing as that during most of the past half century -- or since the country was first established under the Emir Ahdullah io 1922 -- it has had little opportunity in the economic sphere to do anything but seek to balance the budget every year with a constant inflow of foreign aid. But the manner in which

But the manner in which Jordan tackles its immediate economic challenges will help determine the loog-range successes of the country, and the next four years of the fiveyear plan will be takeo by hard-oosed outside observers -and critical sources of money -- as a test of what Jordan can do when it is put to the test. That test bas two major fa-

that test has two major facets. The first, as outlined in the general aims of the fiveyear plan, it to gradually shift the ceotre of gravity of the national economy to one that ia hased more oo productive activity, such as industry, manufacturing, mineral exploitation, agriculture and even tourism.

agriculture and even tourism. The second facet is to make sure that the large amounts of private capital that are flowing into Jordan are directed into productive investments that will help hring about this fundamental shift, and simultaneously to make sure that the tremendous demand that has heen created hy the inflows of private and public mooey does not straio Jordan's productive resources to the point where the result is a severe cycle of higher wages and higher prices.

This is particularly delicate because Jordan spends such a large percentage of its budget on defence, police and the civil service (a full 47 per ceot of the 1977 budget), and it would be an economic disaster for a situation to arise where the state tries to keep increasing its employees' salaries to try and keep up with inflation that is in significant part the result of sustained annual developmeotal and recurring expenditures by the state itself.

The speculative spree that hit lhe country over the past two years is an unpleasant example of what can easily happen over and over again in a small economy with limited

now grappling with the negative ramifications and spinoffs of its economic successes, seeing as that during most of the past half century -- or since the country was first established under the Emir Ahdullah is 1022 it has had liter hands at a time wheo inflationary pressures throughout -- let alone within the country itself -- are causing them to seek profits.

The added dilemma for Jordan is that the process that is being undertaken -- the transformation of the economy away from services and into more productive work -- Is hy nature o slow one. At least five and ten years will have to pass hefore major shifts in the economic structure can be said to have been brought about as planned. The question then remains:

The question then remains: Will Jordan get through the coming few years with sufficiently diligent and agile responses and controls on the part of the government to make sure that the speculative-inflationary fever that was so uncomfortable over the past two years doea not return in a more serious form again and again?

The results of the past few years do not answer that question completely. The Central Bank of Jordan stepped into the market place at the end of 1975, perhaps a hit more cautiously than it could have, to slap controls on the interest and lending policies of commercial banks. The aim was to encourage people to put their money into savings accounts, and then to encourage the banks to lend this money to iodustrial and manufacturing concerns.

In fact, the banks did not cooperate fully, and Central Bank statistics show that for all of 1976, the commercial banks increased their total lending hy a whopping 60 per cect, from JD 121 million in 1965 to JD 184 million at the eod of last year.

Moreover, a full 60 per cent of bank credit went to finance trade (especially expensive luxury imports) and land and real estate speculation or construction activity. These are precisely the sectors where the government would like to see a de-emphasis, and the gap between what the state would like to happen within the framework of the five-year plan and what the profit-oriented private sector would instincti-

vely do illustrates the people dilemma that faces the Jordan ian government. This is the dilemma of trying to impose strict controls on economic to tivity while maintaining the me olity of a free and open economic statem

olity of a free and open economic system. The full ramifications of the dilemma are that Jordan's sirge forward over the past free years has been the result at close cooperation between the government and the private sector. And a full 50.1 per cent of the filve-year plan invest ments for new development projects (JD 383 million at of JD 765 million) is suppose to come from private sector sources. If all of a sudden the state were to Impose control on how private money can be invested, it is likely that much of the private money that he been successfully injected tho the national development of fort would dry up.

the national development of fort would dry up. Unlike Saudi Arahia or Ke wait, Jordan does not have the state funds to make up for what the private sector may withhold. Thus it is vitally inportant for Jordan's long-tem economic health that an at mosphere be maintained with in which private savings cm be directed to productive in vestments.

A large part of this process will require the establishmen of new institutions that will handle this flow of mostly do mestic money. The stock market that will open this summer is one such institution, a are two new investment banks that are being opeoed this year (with a majority Jordanian sh areholding and minority Gui intorests)

interests). This dramatises a major an of the five-year plan, which is to start reducing Jordan

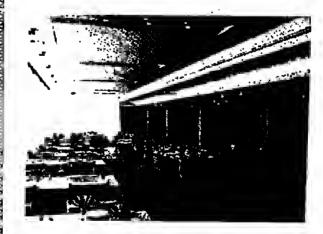
is to start reducing Jordan heavy dependence on foreign grants and loans ond ta start depending more on domeste resources.

In last year's hudget of *B* 260 million, domestic revenues accounted for only JD 110 million. The rest was made us from foreign budgetary grant loans and domestic borrowing. This year's budget contine ucs the same pattern, with anticipated domestic revenues at JD 137 In a total budget JD 332 million. In this year budget, more than half of recurring and developmental re-



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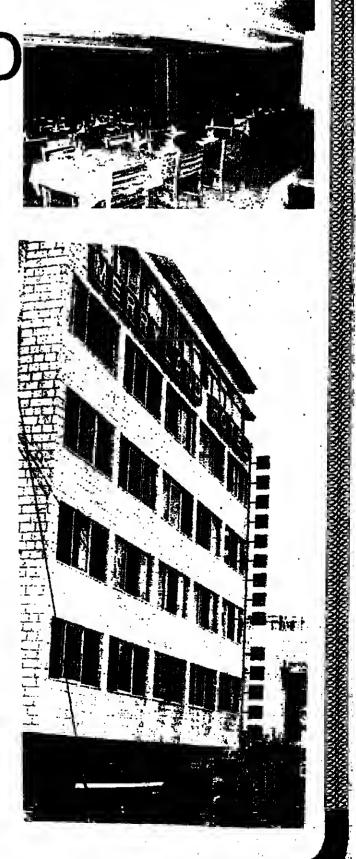
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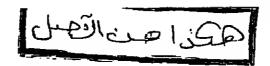


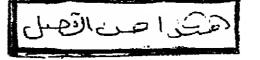
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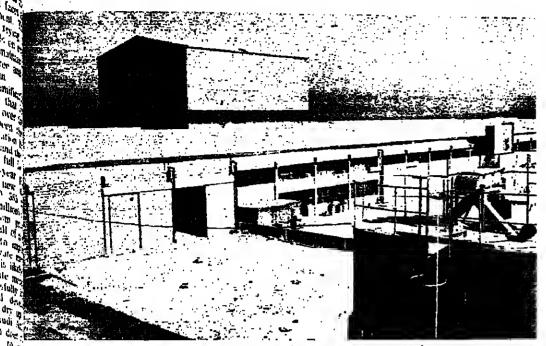


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"eits economic muscles; nof sustaining growth



"laditures will come from forhalt : aid in the form of loans

Privile nother worrying factor for in than is the increasing trade which means that while ian chestic demand for goods is ng quickly, domestic proing gap is made up by import-Last year, imports excee-١Ŀ will be exports by JD 290 million such 1975 figure was JD 195 value 1975 figure was JD 195 value 100). This is a very high such the paper of a country whose state P in 1975 was JD 320 mil-

ind even though exports trained year totalled JD 49.6 mila full 40 per cent of this 101 JD 20 million) was accounfor by phosphate exports. he fundamental aim of the -year plan is to tackle all e fronts simultaneously.

""": long-term objectives of the " are to increase domestic ductive capacity, particula-- producing sectors of the nomy; to reduce the trade . by increasing and divering exports; to develop do-Ti-tic revenues as the main. rce of state revenues; and slowly decrease dependence · foreign aid and move Jority: to an eventual position of -sustained growth.

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an de l'Andrea (Barlin Berning an Andre Sand Francisco antendo

fall back to around the JD 265 million level. A similar levelling off has

been registered in the assets of the commercial banks, which have nearly tripled to JD 290 million since the end of

1973 For the moment, Jordan's economy is passing through a quieter phase that includes reexporting many of the consumer items that were ordered during last year's buying fever, and a total lull in the land market. Construction activity has also slowed down.

But the underlying structu-ral vulnerabilities are still there. Jordan has been fortunate in that it bas always been able to raise the money it requires from its friends abroad. But a money chain is only as strong as Its weakest link, and in the Middle East the past decade has shown that, for one reason or another, Jordan has been vulnerable to the winds that blow all around it.

The ceramics factory: One example of the positive side of the economic boom. The result over the past two years has been mixed. The de-The aim of the plan is to

shift the relative importances of the different sectors of the economy. For example, the mining and manufacturing sector is expected to account for 28 is expected to account for 20 per cent of GDP by 1980, com-pared to just 16 per cent to-day. Agriculture will drop (from 10 to 8 per cent), as will trade (from 19 to 15 per cent) and sublic administration cent) and public administration and defence (from 19 to 15 per cent). The total services sector has a disproportionately high share of GDP today at 65 per cent, and this is expected to

per cent of all plan investme-nts), JD 120 million for trans-portation (16 per cent), JD 97 million tor water projects (13

per cent) and JD 40 million

for agriculture (five per cent).

of the plan, real concern has

emerged about whether Jor-

dan's small economic base, co-

upled with an erratic perfor-

mance in the agricultural sec-

tor that is heavily dependent

on the vagaries of rainfall, is capable of withstanding these

injections of funds.

But after the first full year

drop to 56 per cent by the end of the plan in 1980, To bring about these structural shifts, the plan includes

wing down the speculative flows of money into land and trade business, it did put the business community on guard that the state is not prepared to stand by idly while some people's easy profits mean bi-gher prices for others who live investment targets of JD 229 million for the mining and manufacturing sector (or a full 30

mand pressures on the econo-

my resulted in sbortages and

higher prices. The inflation

rate is thought to be about

20 per cent for 1976, meaning

it has stayed at that high level

tervention in the commercial

banking system did not have

the full desired effects of slo-

While the Central Bank's in-

for two years in a row.

on fixed incomes. This time around, the spec-ulative spree that was fuelled by vast amounts of new money coming into Jordan bas died out. The money supply figures in this regard are dramatic. The money supply inc-reased sharply from JD 139 million in 1973, to JD 170 million in 1974, and JD 218 million in 1975. It then continued rising briskly to JD 270 mil-lion by September 1976, but since then it has levelled off abruptly, and during the past six months it has started to

The fact remains that Jor-dan has reacbed the stage today where its long-term goal economic self-sufficiency is oſ no longer a wishful dream. It has proved that it can muster "the domestic resources to forge for itself a more viable regional economic role than it has ever dared or hoped play in the past. It has also proved that it bas the stability and underlying resources -- particularly human resources -- to press ahead with a bold but well conceived developmental strategy.

question-marks that The have recently emerged are a mixed blessing in that they are the result of an economy that has been moving at full speed. One tbinks that Jordan's economic planners must be pleased with the challen-ges of having to deal with the excesses of success. The challenge now is to maintain the clearbeadedness to see one's immediate economic constraints and challenges within the perspective of long-term viabilitv.

The record of the past few years has been more than sa-tisfactory. The next several years will be the acid test of whether Jordan can cope with success as it bas always had to cope with difficulty.

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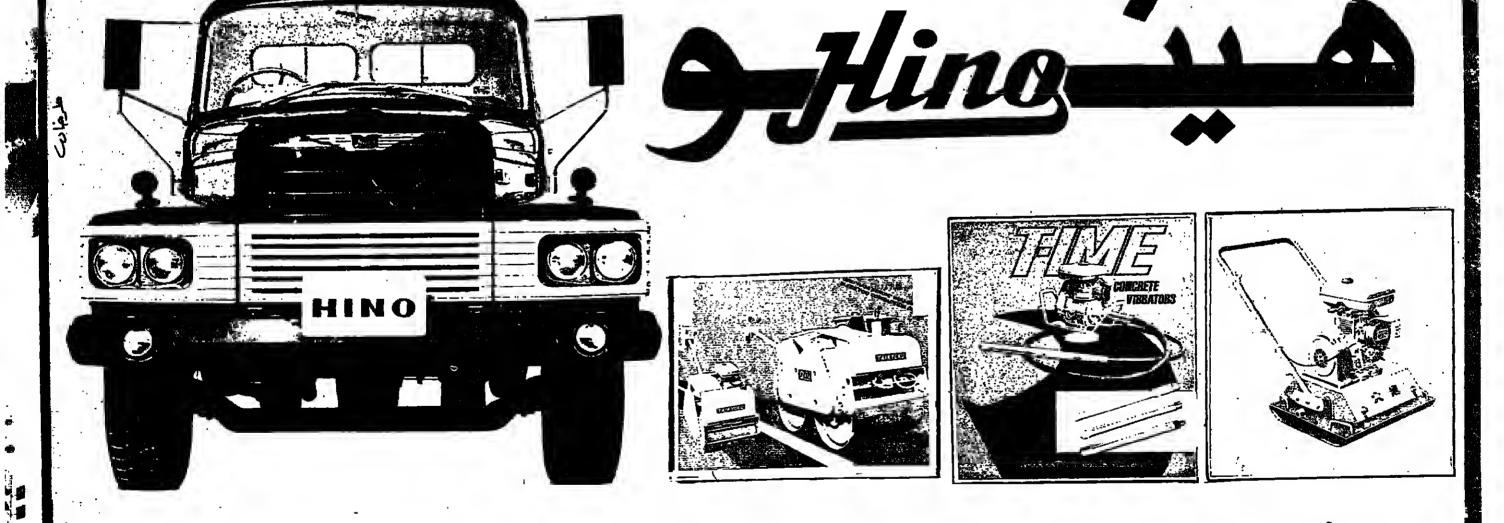
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Transport development faces bottlenecks and successes

By Cliff Bale Special to the Jordan Times

Transport forms an important element in Jordan's development effort, an element which must be present to ensure the smooth running of the

economy Several important projects are underway in this field. They include road construction; ex-pansions to the Port of Aqaba and the present airport in Amman; construction of a new international airport; and mod-

ernisation of the railway system. The barren wastelands of eastern Jordan are witnessing intense activity in the road building field. The aim is to link Jordan with Iraq. Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states to ensure greater trade and in-

ensure greater trade and in-

creased revenues from transit traffic, especially from the Port of Aqaba to Iraq.

been split into three sections, linking Azraq with H-5 (45 kms.), H-5 with H-4 (108 kms.) and H-4 with the Iraqi border

and H-4 with the Iraqi border (70 kms.). The JD 8 million project, to be financed by Iraq, the main beneficiary, is still in its early days. The first stage is one third complete, according to Ministry of Public Works offi-cials, although the three con-tracts have now been award. tracts have now been award-

The most important is a 223 The Shahin Engineering and kms. two-lane highway link-Contracting Company is work-ing on the first two stages, ing the desert oasis of Azraq with the Iraqi border. It has

while a joint venture between the Portuguese firm of Tamega and the local Transprient Engineering and Contracting Company will work on the 70 bree feed work on the 70 kms, final stretch, due for completion within two years. This road will be linked to the Port of Aqaba by a 200 kms. highway between Azraq. Bayir. Jaffer and Ma'an. The construction cost is estimated at JD 6 million, out work is not expected to start until 1980

Azraq will become a verit-able crossroads, for it is also linked to the Saudi border. The 56 kms. road was completed at the beginning of this year at a cost of JD 1.5 million.

Another ambitious project aims to link the northern re-gion of the Jordan Valley with Aqaba via the Dead Sea and Wadi Araba. This project --or rather series of projects, for some are underway, while others are still on the drawing board -- will facilitate transport of agricultural produce in the Jordan Valley and mine-rals along the Dead Sea coast and Wadi Araba.

Sea read only involves the construction of an additional eight kms., but 97 kms. of existing road must be widen-ed. This JD 1.3 million pro-

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integrated development plan. is reaching its closing stages. The Dead Sea link, an ambitious project to skirt the mineral-rich waters, is still under study, and will not be started

until after the present five-year plan is completed. The 187 kms. Gbor Al Safi-Aqaba road, on the other hand, is well underway. A total of 140 kms. have been completed by the contractors, Ret-Ser, the Nationalist Chinese Retired Servicemen's Association. The JD 5 million project will be essential for transporting the envisaged one million tons per annum of potash th be extrac-ted from the Dead Sea as of 1981, as well as other minerals found in Wadi Araba, to the

The Port of Aqaba itself has witnessed an unexpected turnabout. After facing the problem of chronic delays -- which in themselves led to holdups in construction projects which needed imported machinery -the port was declared uncongested in April and even some of its expansion plans were put into question.

Port of Aqaba for export.

Increased productivity achieved through new cargo hand-ling systems and better use of the workforce is threatening plans to add four new major berths, two roll-on, roll-off berths, two smaller berths and two lighterage berths, as well

as storage areas. Port officials expect only one or two of the major berths to be built. Another possibility is to implement the whole pro-ject over a longer period of time.

The arrival of a new floating berth in March has also contributed to the efficiency of the port. Built in Japan and towed all the way here in a two-month journey, the berth will mainly handle containerised cargo. A second berth, similar to the first 100 metre x 35 metre one, will arrive here in August.

officials of Alia, the Jordanian Airline, still concern about their all handle the increasing in The new JD 36 million port will ensure adequate lities to cope with an and 10-fold increase in in the period up to 1955 ever, work is progressing ly since administrative technical problems have continuously plaguing the ject. This culminated in sudden pullout by the Ma of l'ransport's consultant cittel, which put work in estimated six months, ing to ministry officials. Work is progressing on first of two 3,660 metre ways and is expected completed in early 1978. cnuld be pushed back as inying of the concrete sur has only just started -months behind schedule. The basic design cons two autonomous halves,

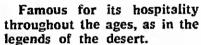
comprising one runway, nal building and support lities. Work on the building and support has only reached the the

stage so far. Project officials think ministry will push ahead work on one half, ensuria completion at the end of The second half will then an expansion stage. The fourth transport s

- railways -- is not as in tant as the others, althou is vital for the conveyan phosphates to the Pod

Acaba. A 116 kms. stretch in the southern town of Ha and Aqaba was added in 430 kms. of pre-World W network in 1975. This new costing JD 26 million, en transport of 1,6 million to

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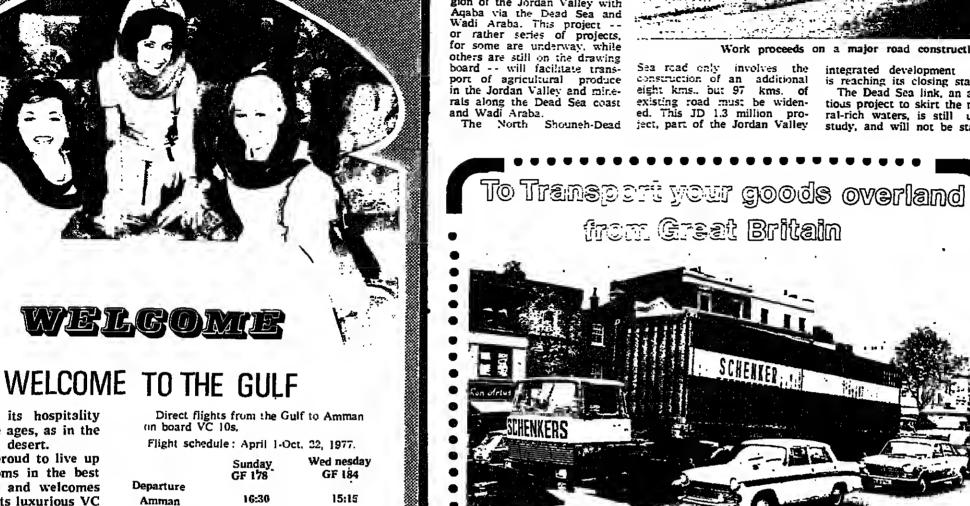
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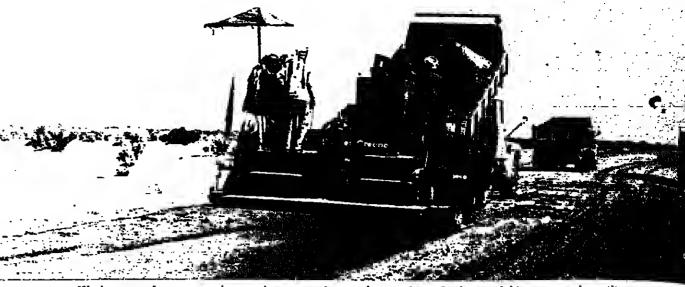
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2	Amman	16:30	15:15
e	Arrival Bahrain	19:00	
n	Doha		17:55
	Abu Dhabi	19:00	
	Dubal	23:15	20:30
	Muscat -		22:00





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Bottlenecks are still the Hasa mine in central Jon order of the day in the avia-Aqaba, as well as 250,000 tion field, in spite of the recent of general cargo from A to Amman. inauguration of extensions to Amman's present airport. Aviation officials see this as a stopwill rise over the next gap measure, in any case, years to reach 7.5 million since Amman International Airport, recently renamed Queen

service in 1979. The JD 5.4 million works at the present airport included the lengthening and widening of the runway -- now 3,510 metres long -- so it can take the Jumbo jets now dotting the

scene here more frequently.

A new arrival building, park-

ing lots and equipment for

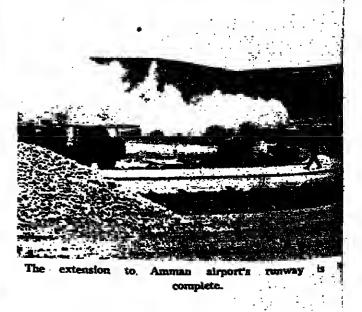
lighting and unmanned landings

in 1980. A JD 14 m scheme to install new stat Alya Airport, should come into rail sidings, rolling stock communications and signa systems will ensure the su running of an increasing portant means of transp Jordan.

> As a further innovation Hijaz Railway is now ru diesel-electric passenger between Amman and Dam instand of the nostalgic out-of-date -- steam tives.



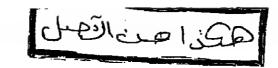
Quality control is vital if transport projects are to be



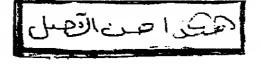
INVITES YOU FOR A LOOK AT ITS "UNIQUE COLLECTION" OF STYLE FURNITURE FOR LIVING ROOMS WHICH HAS ONLY JUST ARRIVED, IN ADDITION TO MODERN FURNITURE FOR LIVING AND DINING ROOMS AND FURNITURE SUITABLE FOR CORNERS.

A PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF THE MOST FAMOUS ITALIAN FURNITURE HOUSES.

Jabal Amman»« Fifth Circle

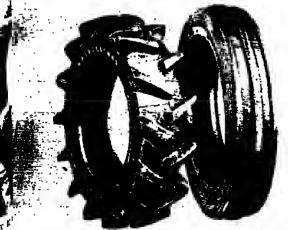


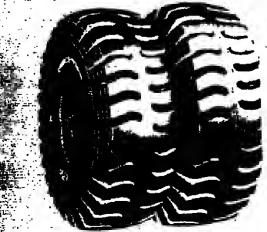




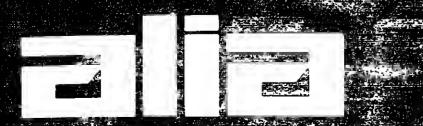
Se Bedouin children: Looking out towards a new world







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